Trade and Industry

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Trade and Industry

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Front cover photograph

International Aeradio Ltd is showing its world-wide capabilities in the planning, installation, operation and maintenance of virtually every kind of telecommunications system at Telecom 71, the exhibition being held in Geneva between June 17 and 27 and sponsored by the International Telecommunications Union on the occasion of the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications.

Pictured in a desert setting, typical of the rapidly developing territories in which the company operates, are some of the drums of coaxial telephone cable, a hundred miles of which were used for linking the public telephone exchange net work of the town of Abu Dhabi and the Oasis of Al Ain. This is part of the continuous development of the Abu Dhabi Telegraph and Telephone Co. Ltd., which is one of the 16 subsidiary and associated companies of International Aeradio.

In the background are two aerial towers which form part of a comprehensive telecommunications network which provides teleprinter and telephone circuits with facilities for trunk dialling for oil companies operating in the territory. It also provides international circuits for the public telephone system.

Originally formed in 1947 to provide technical services for aviation, International Aeradio has expanded from its original sphere of operations and now has a staff of 3,000 providing services for aviation and telecommunications in nearly 60 countries. Turnover of the group currently exceeds £10 million a year and of this total nearly 80 per cent is derived from services provided outside the United Kingdom.

Index to Statistics published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY incorporating the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last Published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	28 April 1971
Air miss reports (A)	1 April 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	29 April 1970
Trade by air (6-M)	24 Mar. 1971
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (Q)	28 Oct. 1970
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	10 Mar. 1971
UK balance of payments (Q)	This week
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	5 May 1971
Business names registered (A)	27 Jan. 1971
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	28 April 1971
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry (Q)	26 May 1971
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	19 May 1971
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	26 May 1971
N. Ireland (M)	28 April 1971
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	2 June 1971
Construction work overseas (A)	14 Oct. 1970
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	This week
International trade credit (A)	14 April 1971
ECGD business (Q)	9 June 1971
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	27 Jan. 1971
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	26 May 1971
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	9 June 1971
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	26 May 1971
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	22 July 1970
Registration of films (A)	24 Feb. 1971
Trends in film going (A)	22 July 1970
Food:	
Consumption levels (A)	24 Feb. 1971
Household consumption (Q)	10 Mar. 1971
Footwear industry orders and deliveries (M)	14 April 1971
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	This week
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	12 May 1971
World exports of manufactures (A)	30 Sept. 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	14 April 1971
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade (M)	19 May 1971
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	12 May 1971
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	9 June 1971
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	This week
Hire purchase business (M)	This week
Industrial building (Q)	28 April 1971
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	22 July 1970
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	26 May 1971
N. Ireland index (M)	26 May 1971
Wales index (Q)	31 Mar. 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	19 Aug. 1970
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	23 Sept. 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	This week
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	7 April 1971
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	This week
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	24 Feb. 1971
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	2 June 1971
Deliveries (Q)	2 June 1971
Production (M)	2 June 1971
Volume of production (M)	2 June 1971
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	9 June 1971
Motor trades turnover (M)	This week
Office development permits (Q)	2 June 1971
Partnerships registered (A)	27 Jan. 1971
Pension funds: assets (A)	19 Aug. 1970
Retail prices index (M)	2 June 1971
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	26 May 1971
Royalty transactions (A)	31 Mar. 1971
Shipping:	
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	10 Feb. 1971
Steel consumption (Q)	19 May 1971
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	This week
Industry's stocks (Q)	This week
Retail (M)	This week
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	27 July 1970
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	31 Mar. 1971
Cotton production (M)	19 May 1971
Hosiery production (M)	24 Feb. 1971
Wholesale houses sales (M)	This week
Wool exports (Q)	10 Mar. 1971
Wool output (M)	19 May 1971
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	23 Sept. 1970
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	24 Feb. 1971
Index nos. (M)	19 May 1971

Department of Trade and Industry's Organizations, etc.

Subjects	Last Published
British Commercial representatives overseas	7 April 1971
Business Monitor titles	31 Mar. 1971
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
Directory of DTI (formerly BOT) departments and their work	8 April 1970
DTI addresses (former BOT offices)	3 Mar. 1971
DTI Regional Directors	3 Mar. 1971
ECGD local offices	This week
Index – Jan.-Mar. 1971	26 May 1971
Official receivers offices	20 May 1970
Programme of trade promotions	3 Mar. 1971
Release dates of economic statistics	26 May 1971

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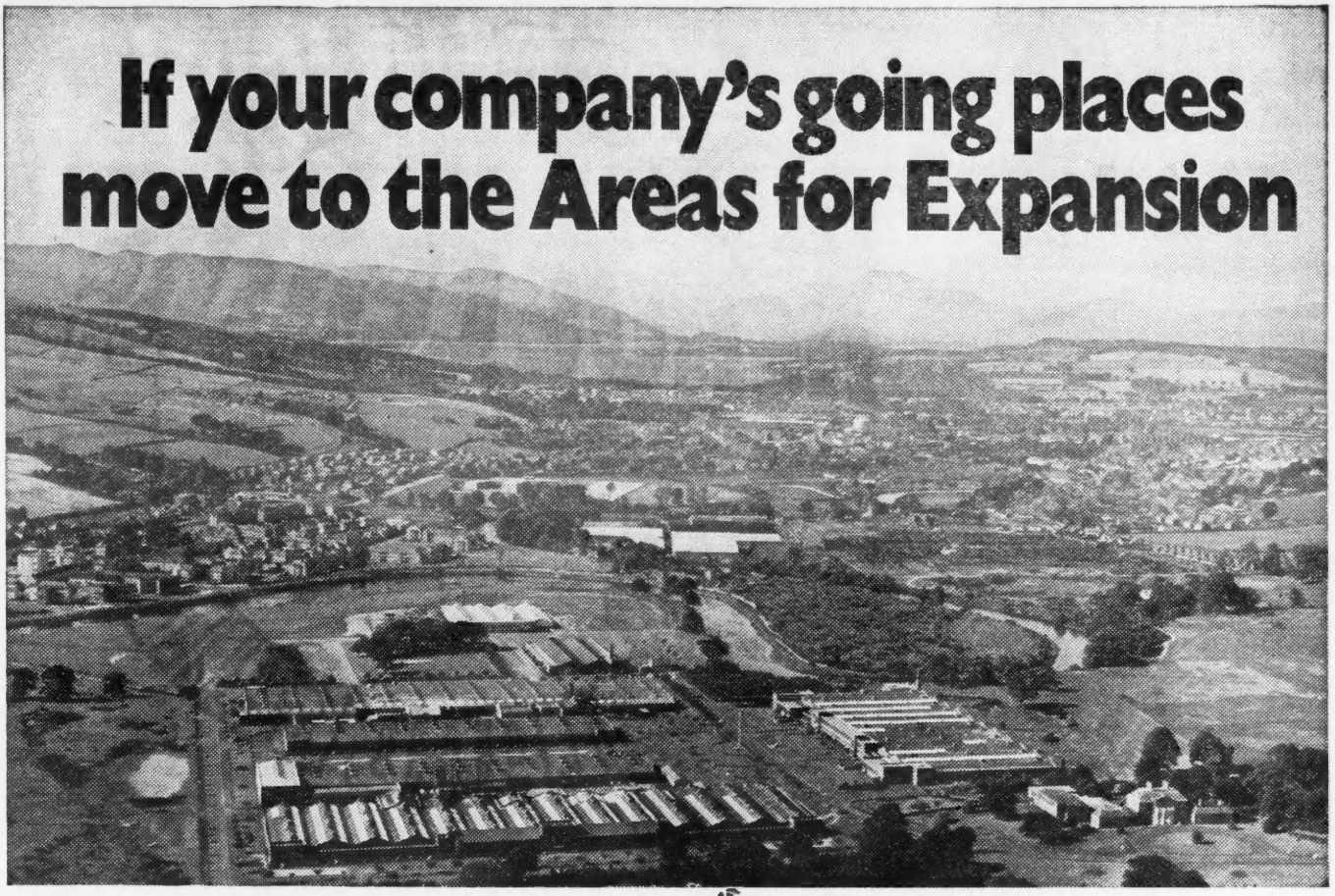

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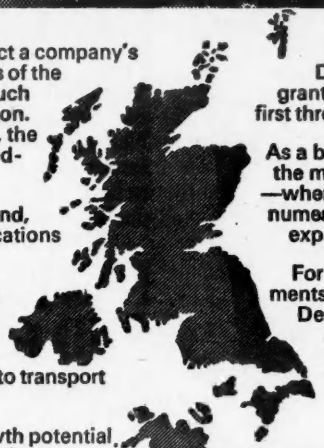

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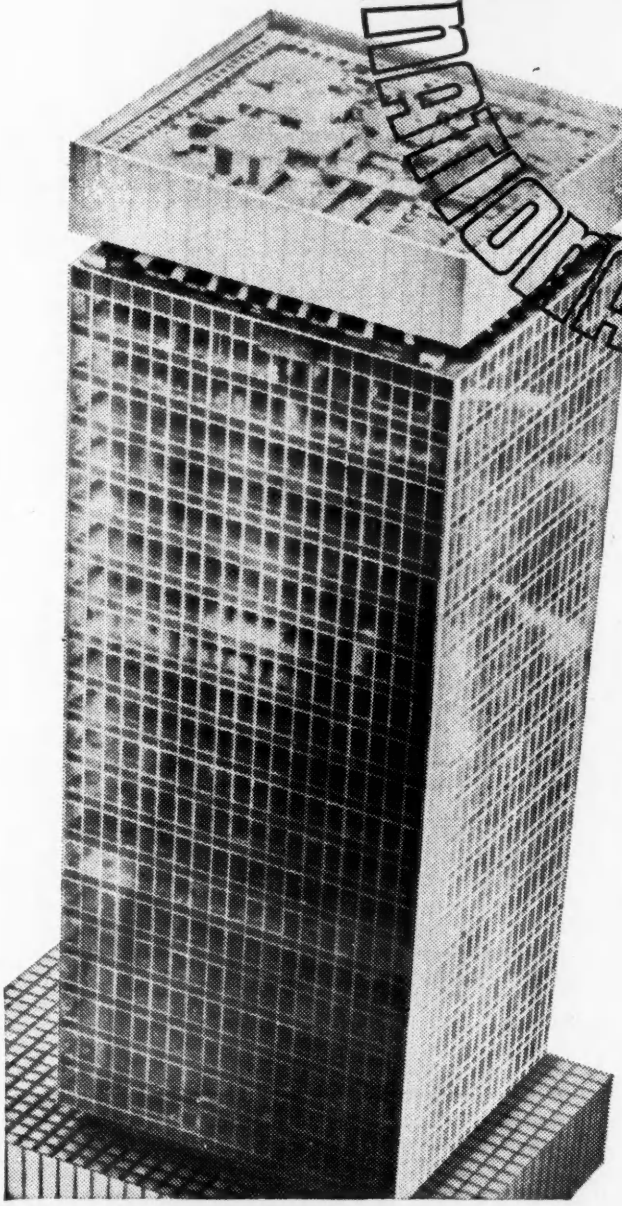

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BRITAIN AND THE EEC—4

The scope and form of Community Law

In earlier articles we have looked at the two Treaties of Rome founding the European Economic Community and EURATOM and at the Treaty of Paris establishing the European Coal and Steel Community. We have seen how the Treaties, which we can call the 'primary legislation', provide the framework of policies, leaving the institutions of the Communities to draw up detailed implementing instruments, or 'Secondary Legislation'.

This article deals with this Secondary Legislation, its scope, the form it may take and the various roles played by the institutions of the Community in the adoption and interpretation of Community Law.

The scope of Community Law

PERHAPS THE MOST OBVIOUS FEATURE of the Secondary Legislation but one which is often forgotten, is that it is secondary to, or derived from, the Treaties.

This cardinal principle should always be borne in mind. It means that by far the greater part of our law, including the general principles of our criminal law, the laws of contract and tort, our land law, the law relating to landlord and tenant and the whole body of our family law would require little or no change as a result of our adoption of the Community's law.

Under the terms of the Treaties themselves, Community law must be related to the basic, defined objectives of each of the three Communities. To tackle any other sectors, however ripe for harmonization they might seem, would be ultra vires, and could not be undertaken within the framework of the Communities.

The preparation of Community Law

It is only possible within the scope of this article to give a general outline of the way Community law is typically made.

The responsibility for making proposals for implementing the policies sketched out in the Treaties lies with the executive Commission in Brussels, 'the guardians' of the Treaties. The first step towards framing an entirely new Community law in any field is to examine the broad mandate set out in the Treaty and to identify what happens in each of the Member States. The Commission will then often produce a report describing the different circumstances existing among the Six and setting out the common position to be reached by means of Community action.

At this stage, the Commission officials usually begin intensive consultations with experts in the particular field. This involves discussions with civil servants working in Government departments in each of the Member States, and with a variety of independent bodies. The existence of the Community has given rise to a large number of organizations representing on a Community-wide basis the interests of, for example, trade unions, employers, farmers and consumers over a wide range of industrial and commercial activities. (A directory of these organizations has been published by the Commission and is available through Her Majesty's Stationery Office.†)

Following this thorough examination of the issues involved, the Commission will prepare a draft of the legal instrument and the draft document is formally 'adopted' by the Commission. Often where a new field is being tackled the draft is published in the *Official Journal* of the Communities for all to study.

Having 'adopted' a draft instrument the Commission generally submits it to the Council of Ministers which consists of one Minister, usually the Foreign Minister, of each of the Member States.

The Commission's powers to issue laws without reference to the Council are limited and circumscribed by the Treaties and where a new area of legislation is being tackled, it is the Council that creates the law.

† The full French title of this document is 'Répetoire des organismes communs créés dans le cadre des Communautés européennes par les Associations industrielles, artisanales, commerciales et des services des six pays; Associatons de professions libérales; Organisations syndicale de salariés et Groupements de consommateurs.'

Under the Treaty, the Council is in many instances obliged to consult the European Parliament and/or the Economic and Social Committee. This is true, for example, where it is a question of 'the approximation of such provisions imposed by law, regulation and administrative action in Member States as directly affect the setting up or operation of the Common Market'; and the adoption of a Community law would involve amending the legislation of even one Member State. (Article 100 of the EEC Treaty.)

The European Parliament is made up of nominated Members of Parliament from each of the Member States. The Economic and Social Committee is a consultative body which in the words of Article 194 'shall consist of representatives of the various categories of economic and social activity, in particular, representatives of producers, farmers, carriers, workers, dealers, small craft industries, professional occupations and representatives of the general interest.' Members of both the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee form themselves into specialist sub-committees and prepare reports for the Council on the Commission's proposals.

It goes without saying that the Council of Ministers will not rely only on the advice of the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. The individual Ministers are of course fully briefed by their own Governments about the implications of the proposed Community law for their national interests. Where a complex technical matter concerning, for example, agriculture is to be discussed, it is usually the Ministers of Agriculture of the Member States who attend and constitute the Council.

Often the evolution of an agreed text of a Community law is a lengthy process lasting in some cases two or three years by the time views have been reconciled to the point where the Council can agree on a proposal.

The form and enactment of Community Law

When the Council of Ministers is finally agreed on a proposal, it is enacted and joins the body of Community Law and is almost always published in the *Official Journal*.

There are however different kinds of legal instruments and they vary in their effect. They are described in Article 189 of the Treaty of Rome setting up the EEC.

The most commonly used instrument is a **Regulation** which is binding in its entirety and has the effect of law in each Member

(*Continued on next page*)

BRITAIN AND THE EEC

Previous articles in this series were published in the following issues of *Trade and Industry*:

Britain's application for EEC membership: progress of the negotiations. May 5, 1971.

The Treaty of Rome: an outline of its principal provisions. May 19, 1971.

The European Coal and Steel and Atomic Energy Communities. June 2, 1971.

COMMUNITY LAW, *continued*

State without the intervention of the national Parliament. Most regulations deal with agricultural levies and prices. Such things as the tariff and the free movement of goods and its ramifications are also dealt with by Regulations.

Directives are rather different in that they are 'binding as to the result to be achieved' but it is left to the individual Member State to decide how to achieve the result. This means that each Member State amends as necessary its own laws or administrative practices to bring them into line with Community Law. Directives are prescribed under the Treaty for implementing various articles, for instance under Article 100 which provides for harmonization of Member States' legislation and is used in many different fields including weights and measures and safety. Directives may also be used at the discretion of the Institutions where the result to be achieved is more important than the means.

Yet another form of legal instrument is a **Decision.** Decisions are usually concerned with specific problems and may not be directed at the Community as a whole. They may, for example, enjoin a Member State to stop some infringement of the Treaty or authorize a particular course of action, and they are binding on that Member State.

The Council and the Commission are also empowered by the Treaty to make **Recommendations** or give **Opinions.** As their names suggest Recommendations and Opinions are not binding on anyone. (However, under the Treaty of Paris, the founding instrument of the European Coal and Steel Community set up much earlier than the EEC and which developed its own nomenclature, some of these terms have different connotations: an **ECSC Decision** is binding in its entirety in the same way as an EEC Regulation, and an **ECSC Recommendation** is similar to an EEC Directive. **ECSC Opinions** are not binding.)

The Court of Justice

Any feeling that there is 'nothing one can do' about grievances arising from the application of Community law is quite mistaken. Recourse to the Court is available to the Member States, to the Institutions of the Community, and to firms and individuals who are parties to proceedings before a national court or a party directly and individually affected by a Community Act. As in the Member States, it is the judges who are the final interpreters of the law and not the executive.

The quantity of Community Law

We hope this will have made a little clearer the way in which Community legislation is enacted.

Perhaps the greatest concern is, however, at the sheer quantity of Community Law. In 1970 there were nearly 2,700 Regulations. But by far the majority of these Regulations dealt with frequent and regular changes in the rate of levy on imports of agricultural products, and **replaced** earlier Regulations. This naturally entails a large number of Regulations and it becomes easier to see how a total of 2,700 can be reached in a year.

Some of the fields covered by the Communities' secondary legislation are:

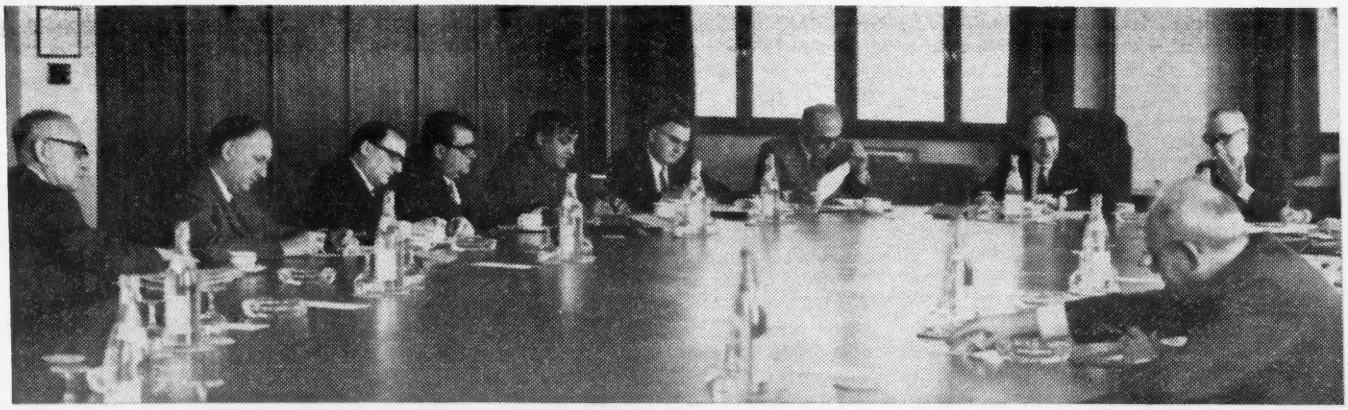
- the common customs tariff and other customs rules
- transport policy
- the free movement of workers
- the rules of competition
- common commercial policy
- movement of capital
- harmonization of taxation measures
- harmonization of industrial standards
- common agricultural policy
- freedom of establishment and to provide services, for companies and self-employed persons.

Where to find it

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européenes* is available through Her Majesty's Stationery Office. It is issued in the four official languages of the Community: French, German, Dutch and Italian. If we become members it will, of course, be issued in English too. There are two versions; from the point of view of secondary legislation, draft instruments appear in the C-prefixed issue called 'Communications et Informations'; and adopted instruments, those coming into force, appear in the L-prefixed issue called 'Legislation'. The former is published about three times a week, the latter at least daily. Summaries of the latest Community instruments affecting British exporters are of course published weekly in *Trade and Industry* (see page 593 of this issue) and the texts are currently available for examination in French from Export Services Division. This includes the Regulations on agricultural levies whose period of validity is, as we have explained, limited.

The Department of Trade and Industry is preparing an index of all legislation currently in force in the Community, excluding that on agricultural levies. It will be available for consultation from July 1, at the Library at 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1, where translations of the instruments will be held for reference and sale to the public. Further details of this service will be announced in a later issue of *Trade and Industry*.

FRENCH COAL BOARD MEMBERS IN BRITAIN



Members of the French National Coal Board recently visited Britain for three days and followed a programme of arrangements made by the Central Office of Information on behalf of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The picture shows them at the headquarters of the British National Coal Board in London, for discussions. At the head of the table are Mr. Ezra, Chairman Designate, and Mr. Shephard, Industrial Relations Board Member.

Progress report on the Common Market negotiations

Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, made a statement to Parliament on June 9 about progress at the Ministerial Negotiating Meeting with the European Communities two days earlier. The next Ministerial meeting will be held on June 21 and 22. Following is the text of Mr. Rippon's statement:

Sugar

FIRST EXPORTS of sugar from the developing Commonwealth countries. The House will recall that when I reported on the previous Ministerial meeting with the European Community on May 17, I said that the Community had made a proposal regarding the developing Commonwealth countries whose interests are at present covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

'I made it clear then to the Community that Her Majesty's Government would need to consult with the other Commonwealth Governments concerned before replying to the Community's proposal. A meeting of the Commonwealth Governments concerned was held accordingly in London on June 2 and 3.

'I was able to explain to them that the firm assurance which the Community had proposed met their anxieties and interests, and the meeting agreed on a communique (*see below*). On the basis of the statement included in the communique, the Commonwealth representatives agreed to accept the Community's proposals.

'I informed the Community accordingly in Luxembourg on June 7. At the same time, the Community made clear its position regarding imports of sugar from India, which is a party to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, and whose interests will be covered under the arrangements agreed earlier for Commonwealth developing countries in Asia.

'These exchanges mean that the essential question of sugar from developing Commonwealth countries has been satisfactorily resolved. This represents a very substantial and satisfactory achievement.

Alumina

'Secondly the House will recall that I reported on May 17 that agreement had been reached on satisfactory arrangements for the continued import of certain important raw materials for British industry. The problem of alumina was the only one left outstanding, this has now been settled (*see footnote*).

'The third question on which agreement was reached was monetary matters. The future of sterling is not, strictly speaking, an issue in the negotiations. The Six have, however, expressed interest in the problems which would arise from the inclusion of a major reserve currency in an enlarged Community progressing towards closer economic and monetary union. We on our side have made clear our readiness to envisage an orderly and gradual reduction of official sterling balances after our accession, but we have also made clear that three conditions would need to be satisfied:

(1) Any proposal would have to be acceptable to official holders of sterling, who would need an alternative reserve asset.
(2) It should not impose an unacceptable burden on our own resources and balance of payments.
(3) It should promote the stability of the International Monetary System.

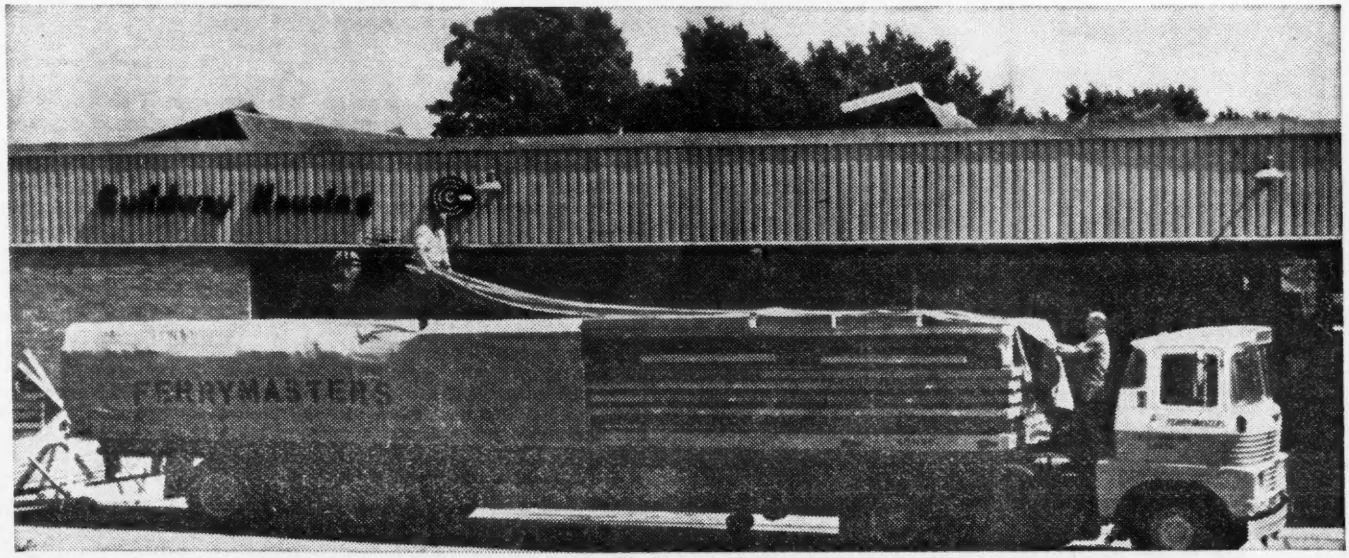
Sterling balances

'In my statement in Luxembourg I reiterated that we were prepared to envisage an orderly and gradual run down of official sterling balances after our accession. I undertook that after our accession we should be ready to discuss what measures might be

(*Continued on next page*)

Tariff treatment of alumina
The Community agreed to the following arrangement. The Common External Tariff on alumina would be suspended from its current level of 8.8 per cent to 5.5 per cent Imports of alumina into the United Kingdom would be free of duty until January 1, 1976, would as from that date pay half the suspended rate and would from July 1, 1977 pay the full 5.5 per cent rate. But it has been recognized that in the particular circumstances of the aluminium industry we should be able at any time after entry to apply in advance for a duty free Community tariff quota for the period after January 1, 1976.

MANUFACTURED HOMES FOR FRANCE AND GERMANY



Guildway Ltd., of Guildford, who export a wide range of manufactured homes to France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium, as well as to the Middle East and the West Indies, have chosen Ferrymasters Ltd., the international hauliers, to deal with the majority of their European export business. Picture shows component parts of Guildway houses being loaded on to Ferrymasters' platform semi-trailers at Guildford. At least two trailer loads are shipped each week to France and Germany during the main season.

COMMON MARKET NEGOTIATIONS, *continued*

appropriate to achieve a progressive alignment of the external characteristics of, and practices in relation to, sterling with those of other currencies in the Community in the context of progress towards economic and monetary union in the enlarged Community.

'I said that we were confident that official sterling could be handled in a way which would enable us to take our full part in that progress. I also said that in the meantime we should manage our policies with a view to stabilizing the official balances in a way which would be consistent with these longer term objectives.

'The Community took note of my statement with satisfaction and expressed their acceptance of our suggestions about the way in which this matter should be handled. It is therefore no longer an issue between us.

Fisheries

'In addition to these matters on which agreement was reached on June 7, I took the opportunity to explain to the Community the very great importance which we attached to a satisfactory agreement regarding fisheries. What we have asked for is a categoric statement that the present Common Fisheries Policy would be modified after enlargement to meet the circumstances and needs of a Community of Ten.

'In addition we want a clear understanding from the start that there would be adequate protection for our inshore fishing grounds in particular. We have proposed that this could be secured by reserving exclusive fishing rights within six-mile limits – drawn from the base lines that were agreed at the 1964 European Fisheries Convention – together with an establishment clause which would be worked out to ensure that only vessels genuinely based on our ports and fishing from them could operate within these limits.

'We consider this to be a safe and reasonable approach given our existing position and that of the Six, who already possess historic fishing rights of one sort or another round our coast line within the six to 12 mile zone. The really important thing to remember is the base lines agreed in 1964 from which the six-mile limit would be drawn, as this means protection of such important areas as The Minches, Moray Firth, Clyde, Cardigan Bay, Morecambe Bay, Solway Firth and The Wash.

'The Conference agreed on procedures for considering this question.

Community development

'Finally, I drew attention to the need to agree on machinery for the new Member Countries, if they were to join the Communities, to be closely associated with all aspects of Community development and activity in the period, which could cover a number of months, between the signature of an accession treaty and its entry into force. It is clear that all concerned have an interest in making satisfactory provision for this period, since both existing and prospective members of the Community will wish to ensure that the development of the Community's policies during this period will proceed in a manner acceptable to all.'

Discussion following Mr. Rippon's statement is given in Hansard *of June 9, cols. 1046 to 1062.*

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER CONSULTATIONS WITH THE DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH SUGAR AGREEMENT, JUNE 2-3

Representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Antigua, Barbados, Fiji, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, British Honduras, and of the East African Community and the Caribbean Free Trade Association met at Lancaster House from June 2 to 3, 1971. In the light of consultations that took place, Commonwealth Ministers agreed on the following statement:

'The Governments represented expressed their satisfaction at the Community's readiness to offer the Governments concerned a choice of forms of association or a trading agreement; and also at the readiness to recognize the United Kingdom's contractual commitments to all the CSA member countries up to the end of 1974.

'They noted that, in negotiations with the enlarged Community on association or trading agreements, it would be open to the Governments concerned to act individually or collectively. They further noted that the negotiations were due to be concluded by 1975, and that pending conclusion their existing patterns of trade with the United Kingdom would be maintained.

'There was a full discussion of the Community's offer made on sugar after 1974. The British delegation assured other delegations that the Community's proposals constituted a specific and moral commitment by the enlarged Community, of which the United Kingdom would be a part. The British Government and other Commonwealth Governments participating regard this offer as a firm assurance of a secure and continuing market in the enlarged Community on fair terms for the quantities of sugar covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in respect of all its existing developing member countries. The developing Commonwealth countries will continue to plan their future on this basis.'

On this basis, Commonwealth Ministers agreed to accept the Community's proposal and stated that they would proceed accordingly, it being further agreed that Mr. Rippon would so inform the Council of Ministers of the European Community at their forthcoming Ministerial meeting with the United Kingdom, and would communicate to the Community the text of the agreed statement.

In the course of the meeting, Mr. Rippon gave the assurance that it would be the firm policy of the British Government to ensure that the proposal of the Community would be implemented in accordance with the statement recorded above in the event of the United Kingdom joining the European Community.

While recognizing that the present meeting was concerned with the arrangements to apply to the developing Commonwealth sugar producers after Britain's entry into an enlarged Community, the Government Representatives stressed the importance of a continuing and viable international sugar agreement to all sugar producing countries. They expressed the hope that the enlarged Community would participate actively to this end.

CHOLERA VACCINE FOR INDIA

Packing chlorea vaccine at Burroughs Wellcome, Dartford, for shipment to India. 250,000 tablets – worth about £10,000 – of Septrin, the new anti-bacterial drug, have been donated by The Wellcome Foundation Ltd., to War on Want for use in the present cholera epidemic in India, together with 100,000 doses of cholera vaccine sold to War on Want.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Trade and Industry, *Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2653/6) not to HMSO.*

Better documentation as an aid to international trade

Mr. John Davies addresses SITPRO board

SPEAKING AT A luncheon of the SITPRO (Simplification of International Trade Procedures) Board on June 8, Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, spoke of the permanent and cumulative advantage to world trading which can result from better trade documentation.

'Trade documentation,' he said, 'is, of course, an international matter: and there is much to be done to increase international awareness of the problem, and of how it can be solved. This calls for action both on a bilateral basis – e.g. your initiative with the relevant American organizations – and through the multilateral organizations. Britain is now moving towards membership of the EEC. A good working relationship with those concerned with facilitating trade in the community is essential. Your dialogue with the newly established Belgian SIPROCOM is a most encouraging step in this direction.

'Your work is, I suppose, less glamorous than some aspects of trade promotion, but it undoubtedly represents one of the highest returns on resources employed. Trade stimulated by normal promotional measures can sometimes relapse unless the effort is maintained. On the other hand, every elimination of a procedural obstacle, an unnecessary document, an obstructive formality or a time-wasting information lag represents a permanent and cumulative advantage to world trading and transport systems.

'You may be assured that I and my colleagues will use every opportunity to bring home to top management throughout British industry and commerce that we now have a major United Kingdom initiative in international trade facilitation. Equally, we will try to stress the need for top management to take this activity seriously even though manifestation of progress in their own particular organizations may well seem a matter of tiresome detail. I know I can rely on my friends in the CBI and the Chambers of Commerce to help in this field.

'Industry and commerce, I know, is coming increasingly to recognize the value of your work and it is my hope – as I think it is yours – that before long they will be prepared to contribute financially towards it. I do not believe it is right for an organization such as yours to rely 100 per cent on taxpayer money and I am sure that you will shortly be pressing ahead as vigorously and as persuasively on this front as you have elsewhere.'

Sir David Hunt, British Ambassador to Brazil, recently visited the steelworks of Acos Finos Piratini SA in the southernmost state of Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul. This company has recently signed contracts with GKN Contractors Ltd. of Redditch for a rolling mill and ancillary equipment valued at over £9 million and with Birlec Ltd. for two arc furnaces worth nearly £500,000. The Bank of London and South America provided £10 million of finance for the project. In this picture Sir David Hunt (right) is seen with Mr. H. C. Pfeifer (left), director of Acos Finos Piratini and Mr. Willy Froelich, the company's president.

The role of the Central Office of Information in giving world publicity to the products and services of British exporters was explained recently to representatives of The British Oxygen Co. Ltd. who visited COI headquarters at Lambeth. The British Oxygen party, led by Mr. A. Eden-Green (centre, right), chief executive, public relations and marketing services division, was welcomed by Sir Fife Clark (right) COI Director General; the visitors talked with executives of divisions responsible for producing publicity material in the written and spoken word, and in the fields of films, television, and photographs. Also pictured are Mr. D. Kerr (left), COI Controller, Overseas, and Mr. P. J. Windibank (centre, left), British Oxygen PR projects executive.

Official appointments

THE SECRETARY of State for Trade and Industry has authorized the following appointments:

Sir Mark Henig to be re-appointed as chairman of the East Midlands Gas Consultative Council. By virtue of this office, he will continue as a part-time member of the East Midlands Gas Board.

Mr. O. G. Saunders to be a part-time member of the Wales Gas Board.

Inaugural meeting of German Chamber of Commerce

THE GERMAN Chamber of Industry and Commerce in the United Kingdom will be launched on July 7 at an inaugural meeting at the Royal Festival Hall in London.

The German Ambassador in London, HE K.-G. von Hase, will open the meeting. The former British Ambassador in Bonn, Sir Frank Roberts, as well as the former Ambassador in London, Hans von Herwarth, will then speak to German and British businessmen on the reshaping of the Foreign Service of both countries in the interest of their economies.

Firms interested in membership or in participating in the inaugural meeting may obtain further particulars from the Chamber's office: German Chamber of Industry and Commerce, 11 Grosvenor Crescent, London, SW1X 7EE (Telex. Germantrade Ldn. 919 442, Tel. 01-235 9947).

WORK OF BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The British Standards Institution (British Standard House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1) is well known as the official standards organization for this country. It also takes an active part in the work of international standards organizations such as ISO and IEC. Apart from standards work, BSI has several other functions. It runs a certification mark scheme, granting licences to manufacturers to use the BSI 'Kite mark' on products conforming to British Standards. It also undertakes testing work for outside bodies. It runs a Technical Help to Exporters scheme, providing firms selling abroad with information on overseas technical regulations applying to their products.

Powerful Government incentives backing North East drive for jobs

—Sir John Eden

THE NORTH EAST is an area of outstanding opportunities, now reinforced by powerful Government inducements, Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, told the anual meeting of the North East Development Council in Newcastle on June 11.

Announcing that the Government would make a grant in aid of £20,000 to the Council this year, Sir John said:

'The work of the NEDC is of critical importance in achieving an early victory over the legacy of the past.

'It has already played a constructive role in promoting the interests of the Northern Region. The Government believe it right that it should be helped at the present time to continue to do so. We must make every effort to ensure that industry, both from home and overseas, takes full advantage of the new policy measures we have introduced.

'The previous Government had decided to end the £10,000 a year grant to the NEDC for promotional purposes, but in view of the importance we attach to this work we have taken another look at the position. Subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions about matching contributions and to assurances that wasteful competition with other Development Councils can be avoided, we will make a grant to the Council of £20,000 this year.

'This will be of real benefit to you in your work for the region. In the interests of the North East the Council will continue to speak up and, on occasions, to speak out. I am sure this is right.

'In doing so I know the Council will also recognize the enormous responsibility it carries. It will increasingly wish to direct its campaigning towards the restoration of that elusive but most essential factor – confidence.'

No cutting back

Referring to Government effort in terms of resolving regional imbalance, Sir John said: 'There is no question, as some allege, of the Government cutting back on its efforts. We are operating an effective IDC control and we are maintaining expenditure on the promotion of industrial development in the development areas. But it is our objective to get better value for money.

'It serves no useful purpose to speculate what expenditure might have been under the previous arrangements (if they had remained unchanged), to compare with what it might be under the new.

'Actual outturn will depend on a wide variety of factors, including the level of national economic activity, but as a very broad guide, it was estimated in last October's White Paper on Investment Incentives that free depreciation, plus the additional LEA measures then announced, would be broadly equivalent to the cost of the regional differential in the investment grant scheme – £100 million in 1969/70.

'Since then, there has been the extension of SDA benefits – estimated to build up to an annual cost of about £10 million – and, of course, the very relevant further reduction in Corporation Tax. Additionally, the Regional Employment Premium is to be kept until 1974, and the Government will consider whether (and what) other measures will be needed to replace it.

'There will understandably be disappointment that the rising trend of unemployment has not yet been reversed and that new projects are not coming forward as rapidly as all of us would wish. We must recognize that in the last resort the flow of mobile industry and the expansion of local firms depends on the state of the national economy.

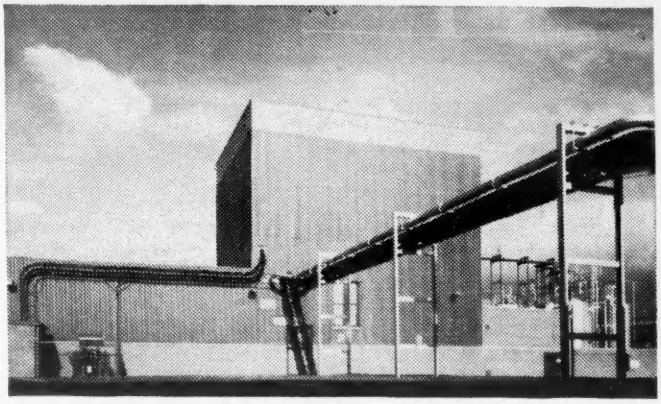
'This Government inherited a situation of rapidly rising wage-rates and virtually static productivity. The basic essentials on which to build a realistic regional policy were missing.

'In their place, we found wage-led cost inflation which has caused firms to cut their labour force and in many cases has left them with inadequate resources for expansion. Progress in dealing with regional problems depends upon progress in getting the national economy on a sound footing. It is, therefore, the Government's prime objective to lay sound foundations for strong and sustained industrial growth.

'It is only through this that we will be able to afford the investment in new infrastructure on a scale which will ensure an early victory over the legacy of the past.'

Regional imbalance

Discussing the problem of regional imbalance, Sir John said that there was nothing new about it. It had been with us for close on 50 years. It was, he said, important to see today's situation in this longer perspective. In trying to find the formula to correct it we had to avoid two extreme, but popular, assumptions.



Formica Ltd. have set up a new glass/epoxy laminate plant at Tynemouth, Northumberland, for the production of high quality printed circuit materials. The tower encloses the curing oven above the treater line, which is fed from the tank farm (right of picture).

'First,' he said, 'that the North East does not have – nor has it ever had – some inherent disadvantage which distinguishes it from other parts of the country and makes its own problems more particular or more peculiar than those apparent elsewhere.

'Second, that there is no magical formula by which the situation in this or any other area can suddenly and swiftly be transformed.

'The imbalance between the North East and, say, the South East is not the result of a single factor, a single problem at a particular point of time and therefore capable of a single answer. The problem of regional imbalance is a problem of change, and change can be protracted, deep-seated and sometimes for the individuals who experience it, a sadly painful process.'

During the last 10 years, said Sir John, the economy of the North East has become much more diversified. Some of this progress undoubtedly reflected national trends; much of it was due to the measures of successive administrations, both in the field of improved infrastructure and in the provision of special regional incentives for industrial development.

'In this,' he said, 'no political party can claim a monopoly of credit. Nor can any party claim a monopoly of wisdom. As the NEDC in its document last October *Prosper the Development Areas* said "no single measure or collection of measures forming a concurrent policy has yet provided a complete answer to the regional differentials."

'We looked carefully at what we had inherited and we studied the trends. We found rising unemployment throughout the region and a significantly more rapid deterioration among some of the older industrial areas. This clearly indicated the need for a change of emphasis.

'The creation of new employment is not an exact science – nor is it something that is readily and uniquely available to governments. New jobs do not simply grow in proportion to the expenditure of public money. £300 million was spent in the development and intermediate areas in the last year of the previous administration; even so unemployment was still twice the 1966 level.

Profitability

'What is needed is investment that will ensure that a firm is soundly based and in a position to grow. This is why it must be right to restore the link between investment incentives and profitability.

'As the Council itself has said, "the aim remains to establish a broad spectrum of profitable industry which will itself lead to expansion and to self-generation of employment and investment."

'There is no point in mincing words: if a firm fails to make a profit, resources are being wrongly deployed and the conditions for employment growth will not exist.

'The policies of the last Government failed in part because they were not sufficiently geared to the provision of new jobs. To stimulate investment in capital intensive industry may well be desirable in itself, but it is not the way to encourage firms to create extra jobs – it may even do exactly the opposite.

'By increasing the incentives available under the Local Employment Acts we are deliberately weighing the package of incentives in favour of expansion that provide more jobs. And jobs are jobs, wherever they may arise.'

Building expenditure

Saying that it was important to see the Government's regional package as a whole, Sir John mentioned a recent independent report by the Welsh Council. This, he said, pointed out that for the profitable firm the differential advantage of locating in a development area could be materially improved if there was a significant element of building expenditure. Reasonably labour-intensive firms going to a Special Development Area would have an even greater incentive, said Sir John.

In a comment on the need to change the order of priority as between areas, Sir John said: 'There is general agreement that we are right to have extended the coverage of the Special Development Areas in the Northern Region.

'There are undoubtedly some who feel that we should have extended them even further, but the problem is that, for Government consideration cannot simply stop with the Northern Region. As it is, we have increased the coverage of the SDA's in the Northern Region so that they now include 45 per cent of the insured population, as against 19 per cent before we made the change.'

NE Development Council's annual report

THE TENTH annual report of the North East Development Council was presented at the annual general meeting of the Council on June 11.

Mr. Fred M. Dawson, in his director's report, refers to unemployment as the accepted thermometer for measuring regional prosperity and explains that for this reason the review concentrates on making an assessment of the current situation in the labour market and the immediate prospects. Attention is also given to organizational and financial changes.

English Industrial Estates Corporation's Achievement Award

ONE OF THE English Industrial Estate Corporation's two Achievement Awards for 1970 has been made to Smith Bros. (Whitehaven) Ltd. for 'achievement in maintaining employment and production during 1970 in the fire-damaged Workington factory'. Smith Bros. is a member of the Peter Dixon Group and is an expanding company in the field of flexible pakaging.

The Awards were instituted by the English Industrial Estates Corporation for achievement in any field directly connected with its activities.

Computer planning of warehouse and factory layouts

A SEMINAR on quantitative techniques in layout planning will be held at the National Materials Handling Centre, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford, on September 2 and 3. The guest speaker will be Professor James Apple, Professor of Industrial Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, United States.

The presentation will include a survey of current research, applications and the potential of modern mathematical and computer techniques for planning warehouse and factory layouts.

Professor Apple is a member of the faculty of the School of Industrial Engineering at the Georgia Institute of Technology, where his special interests are plant layout, materials handling and production methods. He is the author of the book 'Plant Layout and Materials Handling', the 'Lesson Guide Outline on Materials Handling Education' and materials handling sections in major plant and industrial engineering handbooks. He is the director of the Materials Handling Management Course held annually at the Industrial Management Centre, Lake Placid Club, New York, and a consultant to many leading firms and trade associations.

The seminar will be of interest to materials handling engineers concerned with warehouse and factory planning, work study engineers, operations research specialists and consultants. At dinner, on the first day of the seminar, Professor Apple will lead a discussion on 'Trends in Materials Handling'. Guests from the materials handling industry will be invited to meet Professor Apple and to join in the discussion.

Quantitative Techniques in Layout Planning: Synopsis

1. Survey of traditional techniques and difficulties encountered.
2. Examination of the existing state of the art based on research carried out at the Georgia Institute of Technology.
3. Examples of current techniques:
   (a) Semi-quantitative models.
   (b) Mathematical models.
   (c) Computerized layout techniques.
      (i) ALDEP – Automated Layout Design Programme.
      (ii) CORELAP – Computerized Relationship Layout.
      (iii) CRAFT – Heuristic Algorithm Planning and Simulation Approach.
      (iv) PLANET – Plant Layout Analysis and Evaluation Technique.
4. Computerized material handling selection. I.M.M.S. Sponsored research project in which a computer programme compares problem parameters with a file of equipment characteristics and capabilities and selects the best equipment.
5. The future of quantitative techniques.

Further details of the Seminar can be obtained from: The Director, National Materials Handling Centre, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedfordshire (Tel. Cranfield 323 (023 045 323)).

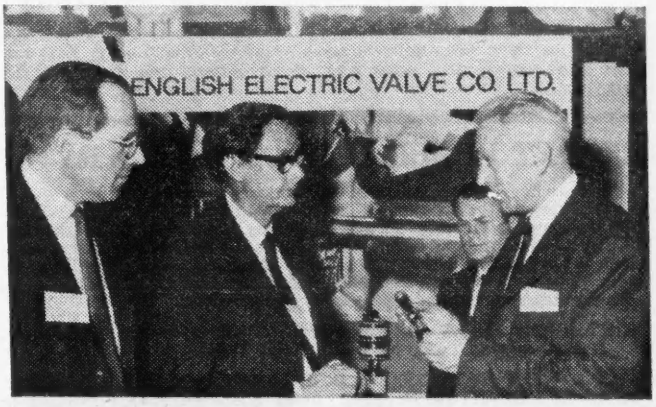
Computer methods for simulating industrial processes and systems

A THREE-DAY conference on computer simulation will be held from July 5 to 7 at the Birniehill Institute, National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride, Glasgow.

The conference will deal with some important aspects of design, production and the associated software for computer simulation. It will provide an introduction and status report on this powerful and viable technique which can be applied to the general design and manufacturing processes, and to project management. By means of simulation, a designer can evaluate the behaviour of a system under controlled or known conditions and expanding or contracting time scales; the relative significance of various parameters can be ascertained, and ideas and policies can be tested prior to incorporating in real systems.

Speakers will be drawn from industry, research establishments and universities.

Further details from the Conference Organizer, Birniehill Institute (Tel. East Kilbride 20222, Ext. 570).



Within a few hours of opening, the English Electric Valve Company stand at the Montreux Television Symposium was visited by Professor Dr. Novakovsky, Director of the Television Research Institute of Moscow. Prof. Novakovsky was keen to discuss Leddicons because of the increasing use of colour cameras in the USSR. He was also very interested to see samples from the range of special EEV tubes for low-light television. This picture shows Prof. Novakovsky (right) examining an EEV lead-oxide tube (Leddicon) of the type being used in the latest Marconi Mk. VIII automatic colour camera.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representatives should be received by June 30.

Tariff Heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.43	Mercuric cyanide	As in previous column	December 31, 1971	13604
44.05	Stavewood of white oak (Quercus alba) not exceeding 1·38 metres long 42 millimetres thick and 204 millimetres wide	New end and stave pieces	December 31, 1971	11542
44.08	Staves of white oak (Quercus alba) not exceeding 1·38 metres long 42 millimetres thick and 204 millimetres wide	New end and stave pieces	December 31, 1971	11542

THE PATENT OFFICE

In addition to handling some 82,000 *Patent, Trade Marks and Designs applications yearly, the Patent Office offers to industry a wide range of publications. These include the* Official Journal (Patents) the Trade Marks Journal, British Patent Specifications, Illustrated Abridgements of Patent Specifications, Reports of Patent, Design and Trade Mark Cases, *and 50-year subject matter file lists of British Patent Specifications.*

Details of these and other publications may be obtained by post from Sale Branch, The Patent Office, Orpington, Kent, BR5 3RD or by personal application at the Public Sale Counter of the Patent Office, 25 *Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.*

Receipts from sales amount to some £450,000 *annually. You may well find information your firm needs among the Patent Office publications.*

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-Matter
	May 20, 1971	
988,126	Blaupunkt-Werke G.m.b.H.	Line synchronization of television receivers
1,076,953	Blaupunkt-Werke G.m.b.H.	Colour television receivers
1,010,043	Societe Organico	Organic thermoplastic material and process for its manufacture
1,021,197	Organico	Process for the manufacture of lactams
984,701	Agfa Aktiengesellschaft	Method and apparatus for drying photographic prints
1,181,580	Agfa Aktiengesellschaft	Process for doping zinc oxide
1,117,740	Solvay & Cie	Process for the polymerization and copolymerization of olefins
1,185,088	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Rear seats of vehicles
	May 21, 1971	
1,004,181	Cyril Coy	A parking time indicator for vehicles
	May 25, 1971	
961,288	Diagrit Electrometallic's Ltd.	Trepanning tool
1,007,799	Ivan Leonard Marra	Improved tool for inserting repair material in tyre punctures
1,037,258	Ivan Leonard Marra	The production of sealing materials for repairing punctures and the like
1,100,145	Ivan Leonard Marra	Improved process for producing sealing material
1,209,467	A. M. Brichta and G.N. Welding	System for the control of nip and limitation of nip force on mill or calender rolls for rubber, plastics, paper and other materials
	May 26, 1971	
1,170,169	Societa Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Method of polymerizing formaldehyde
1,171,715	Societa Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Process and catalyst for preparing trioxane from gaseous formaldehyde
1,173,213	Societa Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Method of manufacturing epoxy resin esters
1,173,684	Societa Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Method of preparing chlorine from hydrogen chloride
1,174,194	Societa Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Method of drawing polyacrylonitrile containing fibres
1,174,347	Societa Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Process for wet spinning of acrylonitrile containing polymers
1,180,119	Societa Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Method for preparing foundry moulds and cores of sand
1,181,906	Societa Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Method of preparing chlorine from hydrogen chloride acid
1,182,643	Societa Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Method of preparing chlorine
1,186,941	Societa Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Method of manufacturing useful intermediates in the synthesis of biologically degradable detergents

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting Licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

The Patents Office

E. ARMITAGE,
Comptroller.

EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

NORTHERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE1 4TB (0632 27575 – Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. D. de M Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds, LS1 4JG (0532 38232 – Telex EconPlan 55472 – message to be prefixed for COI).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. T. Cooban, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham, NG1 1EW (0602 46121 – Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, MVO, Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2DF (0223 58911 – Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. E. A. Hunt, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, S.E.1 (01-928 2371 – Telex 915444).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Market Place House, Reading, RG1 2EH (0734 581261 – Telex 84216).

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2NF (0272 21071 – Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham, 15 (021 643 8191 – Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester. M1 4BD (061-832 9111 – Telex 667830).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1 (031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2 (041-221 5670 – Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast, BT4 3ST (0232 63011).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, MVO, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3PY (0222 28066 – Telex 49327).

Resale Prices Act: Ban on resale price maintenance

THE REGISTRAR OF RESTRICTIVE Trading Agreements has issued the attached tenth list of classes of goods in respect of which the Restrictive Practices Court has refused to make an Order directing that they shall be exempted goods for the purposes of the Act (i.e. goods exempted from the ban on resale price maintenance) and the attached second list of classes of goods in respect of which the Court has made such an Order. The lists are being published in full in the *London*, *Edinburgh* and *Belfast Gazettes*.

These are the final lists in respect of the classes of goods which were registered in 1964 under Section 6 of the Act. All registered goods have now been dealt with.

The lists, although required by the provisions of the Act, are purely informative; the changes in the position of the goods under the Act came into force with the Court's declarations or orders.

Background Notes:

The Resale Prices Act 1964 provides for a ban on the maintenance of minimum resale prices and of measures to enforce them, but also makes provision for exemption from the ban to be grantsd by Order of the Restrictive Practices Court. Suppliers who wished to continue maintaining minimum resale prices were required to register their goods between August and November 1964 and all goods so registered were regarded as exempt until such time as the Court made a declaration in respect of them. The Registrar has published eight lists of registered goods; all the classes appearing therein have been referred to and dealt with by the Court.

The Court has made two exemption Orders, the first, in 1968, in respect of books and related classes of goods and the second, in June 1970, in respect of certain classes of goods within the reference of medicaments and related classes of goods. These are the only goods in respect of which resale price maintenance is now permitted. In all other cases the Court has refused to make exemption orders.

As regards medicaments and related classes of goods a wide range of products which are branded (other than products solely for veterinary use) are exempt from the ban.

The list of classes of goods refused exemption also includes gramophone records and recordings on tape, in respect of which the Court declared its refusal to grant exemption in July 1969, but which have not hitherto been included in any list.

Previous lists were issued on January 13, 1967, May 19, 1967, August 10, 1967, January 12, 1968, May 3, 1968, August 2, 1968 and June 5, 1969.

RESALE PRICES ACT 1964. LIST NO. 2 OF CLASSES OF GOODS THE SUBJECT OF EXEMPTION ORDERS BY THE RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT UNDER SECTION 5

The Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements in pursuance of subsection (5) of Section 6 of the Resale Prices Act 1964 hereby publishes the following list of classes of goods in respect of which the Restrictive Practices Court has made an Order directing that they shall be exempted goods for the purposes of the Act.

In this list 'the Brussels Nomenclature' means the Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs (Cmnd. 1070).

Goods exempted from the ban on maintenance of minimum resale prices	Date of Order by the Restrictive Practices Court
Goods within the following classes, being products marketed under brand names and excluding products suitable solely for veterinary use:	June 5, 1970
Malt extract, whether or not mixed with cod liver oil within headings 19.01 or 21.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Vitamin preparations and nutritional food additives for human consumption within heading 21.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Anaesthetics; drugs prepared for use as adjuncts to anaesthesia; ether and diethyl ether solvents; within headings 29.02, 29.08, 29.15, 29.23, 29.24, 29.25, 29.42 or 38.19 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Sulphonamide powders within heading 29.36 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Enzymes, being preparations of hyaluronidase, trypsin or chymotrypsin within heading 29.40 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Antisera; microbial vaccines, toxins, microbial cultures (including ferments but excluding yeasts) and similar products within heading 30.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Medicaments within heading 30.03 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Tulle dressings medicated for human use within heading 30.04 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Opacifying preparations for X-ray examinations, within heading 30.05 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Contraceptive creams, jellies, pessaries, foaming tablets and oral tablets within heading 38.19 of the Brussels Nomenclature	

Rupert Sich,
Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements,
June 10, 1971

RESALE PRICES ACT 1964. LIST NO. 10 OF CLASSES OF GOODS THE SUBJECT OF DECLARATIONS BY THE RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT UNDER SECTION 5

The Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements in pursuance of subsection (5) of Section 6 of the Resale Prices Act 1964 hereby publishes the following list of classes of goods in respect of which the Restrictive Practices Court has refused to make an Order directing that they shall be exempted goods for the purposes of the Act.

In this list 'the Brussels Nomenclature' means the Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs (Cmnd. 1070).

This list includes all classes of goods in respect of which the Court made declarations between June 1, 1969 and the final declaration on June 5, 1970.

Registered goods not exempted from the ban on maintenance of minimum resale prices	Date of declaration by the Restrictive Practices Court
Senna pods within heading 12.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Goods within the following classes, being either products not marketed under brand names or products suitable solely for veterinary use:	June 5, 1970
Malt extract, whether or not mixed with cod liver oil within headings 19.01 or 21.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Vitamin preparations and nutritional food additives for human consumption within heading 21.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Anaesthetics; drugs prepared for use as adjuncts to anaesthesia, ether and diethyl ether solvents; within headings 29.02, 29.08, 29.15, 29.23, 29.24, 29.25, 29.42 or 38.19 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Sulphonomide powders within heading 29.36 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Enzymes, being preparations of hyaluronidase, trypsin or chymotrypsin within heading 29.40 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Antisera; microbial vaccines, toxins, microbial cultures (including ferments but excluding yeasts) and similar products within heading 30.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments) within heading 30.03 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Tulle dressings medicated for human or veterinary use within heading 30.04 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Opacifying preparations for X-ray examinations, within heading 30.05 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Contraceptive creams, jellies, pessaries, foaming tablets and oral tablets within heading 38.19 of the Brussels Nomenclature	
Veterinary feed supplements and tonic foods within heading 23.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Fuller's earth powderwithin heading 25.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Petroleum jelly within heading 27.12 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Boracic acid crystals and powders BP within heading 28.12 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Epsom salts; Glauber's salts within heading 28.38 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Bicarbonate of soda within heading 28.42 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970

Registered goods not exempted from the ban on maintenance of minimum resale prices	Date of declaration by the Restrictive Practices Court
Borax powder BP within heading 29.46 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Diagnostic, biochemical and blood-grouping reagents (including paper strips impregnated with diagnostic reagents); radio-active tracer doses for use in determining blood volume measurements within headings 28.50, 29.40, 30.05, 38.19 or 48.15 of the Brussels Nomenclature; pocket test sets comprising any of the above reagents with administration equipment and accessories classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Hydrogen peroxide BP within heading 28.54 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Menthol flats within heading 29.05 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Dextrose injections for veterinary use; peptone bacteriological solutions within headings 29.43 or 35.04 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Animal substances prepared for therapeutic prophylactic or diagnostic use within heading 30.01 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Sterile absorbable surgical haemostatics within heading 30.05 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Oil of lavender BPC oil of spike lavender BPC within heading 33.01 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Detergent products specially prepared for washing baby clothes; soap-free washing tablets within heading 34.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Plastic adaptors for use with self-propelled aerosol inhaling devices; plastic devices for the introduction of a medical aerosol into the respiratory tract, within heading 39.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Inhalers of plastic, rubber or glass; electric inhalers; within headings 39.07, 40.12, 70.17 or 90.18 of the Brussels Nomenclature; parts of the foregoing classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature	June 5, 1970
Gramophone records and sound recordings on tape within heading 92.12 of the Brussels Nomenclature	July 24, 1969

Rupert Sich,
Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements,
June 10, 1971

Aviation and Shipping

Oil in navigable waters: three major changes in the law

THREE MAJOR changes in the law will be made on June 21, 1971, as a result of the Oil in Navigable Waters Act, 1971 (Commencement No. 1) Order 1971. This Order, made by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, brings into operation, with certain exceptions† the whole of the Oil in Navigable Waters Act, 1971.

The first change is that the maximum penalty which may be imposed on summary conviction for an illegal discharge of oil, and for a number of comparable offences, will rise from £1,000 to £50,000. The unanimous welcome given by both sides in Parliament to the decision to raise it to this level reflects the very strong feeling in the country that drastics measures are needed to deal with deliberate oil pollution. It is hoped that the risk of such a penalty will provide an effective deterrent against deliberate pollution.

But before any kind of penalty can be imposed an offence has to be proved: and obtaining satisfactory proof is difficult. The difficulty should be reduced (though we cannot hope that it will be eliminated) when the remaining sections are brought into force.

The second major change in the law will be brought about by the entry into force of section 8 of the Act. This empowers the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry to give directions to those in charge of, or to take action himself against, a ship within United Kingdom territorial waters which is threatening oil pollution of United Kingdom coasts or waters as a result of an accident. This power is comparable to those which the Department considers already exist in international law enabling action to be taken against ships on the high seas, and which have been given expression in the International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, signed in Brussels in 1969. Without the power conveyed by this section, the Secretary of State would run the risk of an action for damages in the courts of this country if he had taken an action of the kind envisaged by the section against a ship in United Kingdom territorial waters.

†*The exceptions are Sections* 1, 4 *and* 6 *and part of section* 11, *and parts of Schedules* 1 *and* 3. *They cannot be brought into force until further preliminary work has been done and discussions held with the shipping industry. They are those which will give effect to the amendments made in* 1969 *to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil* 1954. *They will further limit the amount of oil which may be discharged by ships at sea in the course of their normal operations. With the co-operation of the United Kingdom shipping industry the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) intends to bring these sections into force as soon as the essential preliminary work can be completed and not wait until they enter in to force internationally; it is hoped to do this before the end of this year.*

Power of last resort

This new power is essentially one of last resort. In most cases of shipping casualties the shipowner and the salvors he employs are themselves anxious to avoid coastal pollution, and are also in the best position to decide on the most effective practicable course of action. The Department will keep in close touch with them during such an incident, to see that avoidable pollution is not caused; and this should usually be sufficient. But in case of a conflict of interest it is vital that the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry should be able to intervene – and to do so effectively.

For this purpose the Department will have to concern itself closely with the law of salvage and with the availability of suitable salvage equipment and other means of assisting a stricken ship, such as tankers to remove some of her cargo. Expert advice will be needed during an incident. Close co-operation with the shipping industry is therefore necessary, and the Department is establishing a committee with the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom to investigate what is required.

In order to ensure that directions given by the Secretary of State are acted upon immediately no provision is made for the issue of a direction to be contested. There is a defence for a person charged with failure to comply with a direction – if he proves that he used all due diligence to comply with it or that he had reasonable grounds for believing that compliance would have endangered human life. There is a further safeguard in Schedule 2, which provides that a person who has suffered damage as the result of compliance with a direction or of action taken by the Secretary of State shall be entitled to claim compensation if he can show that the direction or the action was unnecessary or excessive in relation to the good which it achieved.

The last major change is the provision in Section 8 of the right to extend to foreign ships on the high seas the power to take action in shipping casualties. This will involve making an Order in Council. The last-minute amendment to the Bill which made this provision has given rise to some misunderstanding; it has been described as a unilateral assumption of powers over foreign ships on the high seas, as the abolition of the freedom of the seas and even as piracy. In fact it is none of these things. Its only purpose is to make explicit in our domestic law the rights we already possess under international law – so that DTI should not be hampered, if it needed to take action against a foreign ship on the high seas, by any possibility that the necessary power was lacking under domestic law. The power would be exercised in strict conformity with international law and in accordance with the terms of the 1969 Convention which the United Kingdom has already ratified.

Closing loopholes

Apart from these major changes the sections of the Bill which will come into force on June 21 make some minor changes aimed at tidying up the law and closing loopholes. Section 2 sets out more clearly than the earlier Acts the persons who may be charged with an offence when oil is discharged into United Kingdom territorial waters and closes a gap in the law by bringing offshore installations (such as drilling rigs) in territorial waters within the scope of the Act. Section 3 remedies a defect in one of the defences available to a person charged with an illegal discharge of oil. Previously it was a defence to prove that the oil escaped by reason of leakage which was not due to want of reasonable care, and that as soon as the leakage was discovered all reasonable steps were taken for stopping or reducing it. Nothing was said, however, about delay in discovering the leakage. In future it will be necessary to prove that neither the leakage nor any delay in discovering it was due to want of reasonable care. Section 5 closes another gap by requiring *all* discharges or escapes of oil into harbours, and not only escapes or discharges in defined circumstances as in the past, to be reported to the harbour master. The remaining sections are formal, dealing with application of the Act to hovercraft and to Northern Ireland and with such matters as minor amendments and repeals.

Those sections of the Act which come into force on June 21 are valuable both for the new powers which they give the Government and for the minor but useful tidying up of the law which they will bring about. This bringing into force of the remaining sections (see footnote on page 554) will ensure that British ships are among the first, if not actually the first, to take the major new step towards the elimination of harmful discharges of oil at sea which those sections are intended to achieve.

Minister for Aerospace sees Japanese Mission

MR. FREDERICK CORFIELD, Minister for Aerospace, received a visiting Japanese Aircraft Industry Study Mission at the Department of Trade and Industry on June 10.

The 15-strong mission of industrialists, officials and academics, led by Professor Hidemasa Kimura, the elder statesman of Japanese aerospace, was on a tour of the United Kingdom, European and United States aerospace industries.

NATCS become NATS

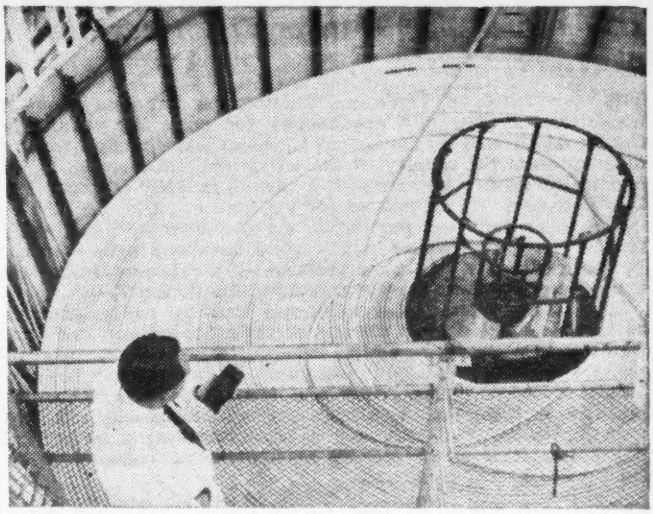
THE NATIONAL Air Traffic Control Services, familiarly known as NATCS, have changed their title to National Air Traffic Services, NATS.

The change has been made so that the title more accurately reflects the work of the organization which now covers very much more than the control of air traffic. For example NATS provide the Aeronautical Information Service and maintain a very extensive aerial navigation and telecommunications network. The new title also follows the definition of Air Traffic Service within the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Background note:

NATCS were formed in 1962 as a result of a decision by the then Minister of Aviation and Secretary of State for Air to provide a unified civil/military organization to make the best use of air space over Britain. Now operated jointly by the Department of Trade and Industry and Ministry of Defence, NATS provide air traffic services for all en route flights over the United Kingdom and the North East of the North Atlantic, and for this employ some eight long range radar stations (with some shared use of military radars in addition), 100 navigational beacons, and a radio communication service. In addition NATS provide services at some 20 civil airports, including approach radar and Instrument Landing Systems at more than half of them. To achieve this, NATS employ some 1,500 military and civil controllers at field units and over 3,000 telecommunications staff, and have a budget of some £20 million a year.

The London Air Traffic Control Centre at West Drayton is the busiest in Europe, and this summer expects to reach a new peak figure of 80,000 aircraft movements a month.



Just one month after landing a £10 million export order for a submarine cable from Spain to Brazil, STC has been awarded a second transatlantic cable order worth a further £22 million for a system between Canada and the United Kingdom. The cable system ordered by the British Post Office and the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation, will be able to carry 1,840 simultaneous telephone conversations using the largest capacity system design available in the world. Representing a capital cost of less than £6 per circuit mile, the new system, to be known as CANTAT 2, will offer economical service on the dense-traffic United Kingdom North American route. It will be ready for service early in 1974. Picture shows submarine cable being hauled from a storage tank to start its journey to a cable ship at the quayside near the STC plant at Southampton.

Marine survey fees

SPEAKING IN THE debate on Marine Survey Fees in Parliament in June 8, Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, announced that he had decided to introduce a new step in the scale of fees for passenger certificates applying to vessels not exceeding 25 tons. The fee for a full passenger certificate for vessels in this category would be £67 instead of the present £134 and there would be corresponding reductions in certain related certificates of limited validity.

It would be necessary to amend the Merchant Shipping (Fees) Regulations now before the House and arrangements would be made for the introduction of amending regulations.

The inspection and certification by the Department of Trade and Industry's surveyors at manufacturers' works of lifeboats and lifejackets forming part of a production run was a service which the industry valued. It enabled them to market their products with the benefit of the Department's certificate of approval with considerable benefit to their export business.

There was a case for finding some means of mitigating the impact of the new fees. He proposed to do this by reducing the amount of inspection undertaken by the Department's surveyors where production items formed part of a run conforming to an approved prototype and relying more on inspection arrangements operated by the firms with the Department's approval.

Details had yet to be worked out but it had been estimated that it would be possible, on this basis, to reduce the amount of inspection by the Department to about one quarter of its present level and he proposed to reduce the fees to the same extent. The fees for the inspection and certification of a prototype would, however, have to remain at the levels effective from May 1.

These changes were being made to meet the special cases of hardship.

Fishing vessels were not required by statute to be certificated. It was a voluntary operation on their part. But the representatives of the trawler federations had been having further discussions at the Department the same day and the Department were pursuing the matter.

DTI limits size of aircraft for certain charters

THE DEPARTMENT of Trade and Industry has informed all major non-British airlines that applications for operating permits for charter flights between the United Kingdom and a country which is different from the country of the airline (i.e. 5th freedom flights) and which involve aircraft with a seating capacity of more than 252 passengers will be refused for the time being.

The letter has been sent while the Department carries out a review of its 5th freedom policy which has been made necessary by the availability for charter services of the Boeing 747 with a seating capacity more than twice that of the Boeing 707.

It is a basic tenet of international aviation policy, generally accepted world wide, that carriage of air traffic between two countries should primarily be by the airlines of the countries concerned (i.e. those with 3rd and 4th freedoms). It has however been the United Kingdom policy in the field of charter flights (other than inclusive tour charters) to allow, subject to reciprocity, 5th freedom flights provided that they did not constitute a series. This policy has been based broadly on the seating capacity of the Boeing 707 or VC 10 aircraft.

The Department has already permitted two 5th freedom charter flights involving 747's – one by KLM from London to the United States, and one by Aer Lingus to carry football supporters from the Netherlands to London for the European Cup Final. Now the Department is reviewing its policy to consider how much more traffic should be allowed to be diverted from the airlines with 3rd and 4th freedoms.

A letter similar to the one sent to the major non-British airlines, but with an additional paragraph stating that nothing in it affects the special rules at present applying to the uplift of United Kingdom originating affinity groups in the United Kingdom for 5th freedom destinations, and further restrictions which may be applied subsequently, have been sent to the United States supplemental carriers.

The following is the text of the letter:

Dear Sir,

1. I am writing to you and to other airlines which have conducted fifth freedom charters (i.e. affinity group, student and other non-scheduled flights) to let you know our future policy on such flights which will have immediate effect. To date the United Kingdom policy, based broadly on aircraft of the Boeing 707/VC 10 type, has been to approve, subject to reciprocity, individual 5th freedom charters other than those for inclusive tours which are normally only allowed to be operated by 3/4th freedom operators, but it has not been our policy to approve a series of such flights. A series is defined as more than four flights between the same two points – for this purpose London includes Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Luton and Southend airports – for the same group or in the case of freight flights more than four flights between the same two points.

2. The entry into service of the Boeing 747 introduces new factors affecting the extent to which access to 3/4th freedom traffic should be allowed to 5th freedom carriers. Whilst we are prepared to continue to authorize 5th freedom charters on the present basis as set out above, applications for operating permits for 5th freedom flights involving aircraft with a seating capacity in excess of that of the now commonly used DC 8-61/63 (i.e. 252 seas) will be refused until further notification.

Yours faithfully,
A. M. THOMPSON.

LIVE CHICKS FOR KUWAIT

One of the largest ever export orders for live chicks was recently awarded to Babcock Farms of Chelmsford. 9,500 of them were seen safely aboard a Boeing 747 airliner at Heathrow Airport by Air-India hostess, Sarah Billimoria. The chicks, all white-egg layers, were part of a consignment of 30,000 bound for Kuwait. A separate consignment of 115,000 day-old egg laying chicks from Babcock Farms left Stansted Airport for Nigeria at the end of May.

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Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary Answers of interest to trade and industry

TUESDAY, JUNE 8

Chromium imports

Lord Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio, was asked to state the origins and amount of (a) chrome ore and (b) refined chromium imported into the United Kingdom for each of the past five years. He said: 'Imports of chromium ore are not available by countries of origin. Figures showing countries from which ore was consigned are published, for 1966 to 1969, in Volume II of the *Annual Statement of Trade* for the relevant year and for 1970, in the December 1970, issue of the *Overseas Trade Statistics*. Refined chromium is not separately distinguished in the trade statistics.'

Companies Act

A Member asked if the Secretary of State would consider strengthening section 210 of the Companies Act, 1948, to provide a shareholder who considered himself unfairly treated with more prospect of success in making applications under this section for an order regulating the conduct of his company's affairs or requiring the purchase of his shares by other members of the company. Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry,. replied: 'Yes. The recommendations of the Jenkins Committee for strengthening Section 210 come within the review which the Government are making of company law.'

Answering a question on progress in reviewing legislation to protect the interests of minority shareholders in private companies, Mr. Ridley said: 'I expect that the proposals which we hope to make in due course for companies legislation will include measures to this end.'

UK imports

A request was made for details of imports into the United Kingdom by quantity and country of origin, of silicon carbide, ferro-chrome, ferro-silicon, refined lead, zinc and aluminium. Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, answered that information up to 1969 is published in Volume II of the Annual Statement of Trade of the United Kingdom. Imports of aluminium and zinc in 1970 are shown in the Table III of the Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom for December, 1970. For the remaining items, imports in 1970 were as follows:—

Silicon carbide	**Cwts.**
Total imports	398,087
Of which:	
Norway	332,168
Switzerland	8,726
Western Germany	14,793
Belgium	2,262
Luxembourg	2,395
France	1,316
Italy	28,802
United States	5,996
Other countries	1,629
Ferro chromium	**Tons**
Total imports	68,966
Of which:	
Sweden	10,723
Norway	10,901
Western Germany	5,384
Netherlands	1,295
France	1,097
Czechoslovakia	4,830
United States	6,393
Turkey	2,170
Yugoslavia	2,366
Spain	3,246
Soviet Union	4,966
Republic of South Africa	11,694
Other countries	3,901
Ferro-silicon	**Tons**
Total imports	122,837
Of which:	
Norway	69,173
Soviet Union	6,498
Canada	26,837
Other countries	20,329
Unwrought lead, other than bullion lead or lead alloys, containing less than 12 per cent by weight of tin:	**Cwts.**
Total imports	1,913,802
Of which:	
Irish Republic	6,810
United States	3,194
South West Africa Territory	151,253
Australia	939,392
Canada	806,653
Other countries	6,500

Note: The countries are not necessarily those of origin as particulars in the import statistics relate to countries from which goods are consigned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9

Industrial development

In answer to a question on the building of the Government nursery factories at Lampeter, Cardiganshire, Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, said that negotiations for acquisition of the land were well advanced, and building should commence in the late summer and be completed early in 1972.

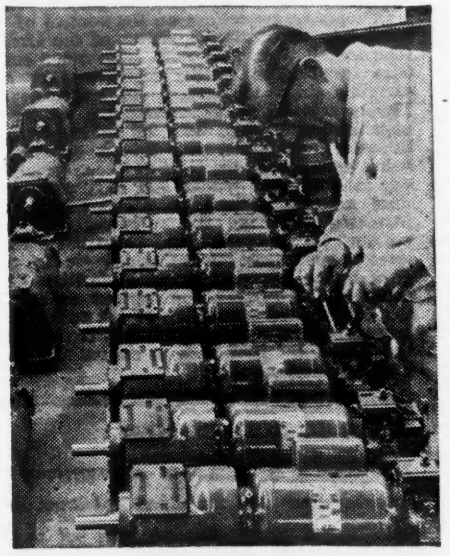
North Sea gas prices

A question was put: To ask Her Majesty's Government how they reconcile Lord Denham's answer on Monday, May 24, 1971, according to which 'the contracts for natural gas produced from the Continental Shelf are a matter for negotiation between the Gas Council and the producing companies' with (i) the Continental Shelf Act 1964, s. 9(2) and (3) and more especially s. 9(3)(a); (ii) the statement in the Conservative Party Manifesto (p. 11/2) according to which 'we will subject all proposed price rises in the public sector to the most searching scrutiny. If they are not justified, they will not be allowed'; and (iii) the Prime Minister's statement on June 16, 1970: 'taking a firm grip on public sector prices and charges such as coal, steel, gas . . .'

Lord Denham replied: 'The provisions of Section 9 of the Continental Shelf Act 1964 do not provide for the intervention of my right honourable Friend in a situation where the Gas Council and the producer agree upon a price for the gas. As to the second and third parts of the question, these statements referred not to prices charged to public sector industries but by them.'

(Continued on next page)

GEARMOTORS POWER WORLD-WIDE EXPORTS



A batch of special ½-hp, single-phase, braked electric gearmotors being prepared for despatch at the works of Electropower Gears Ltd., Aylesbury, the Rotork Controls Group company. The gear units have been developed to provide the 1½-ton pressure for the 'Electrobale' baling press – said to be the only one of its kind in the world – manufactured by Portable Balers Ltd., of Hockley, Birmingham. The units pictured here will power balers for export to France, Holland, Japan and the West Indies. Used throughout industry, as well as by shops and supermarkets, the balers can compact virtually all types of bulky waste from cardboard or foam rubber through to all kinds of machine turnings.

TROUBLE-FREE EXPORT RECORD

Tree clearance with a Mayflower Mark III drum winch. Mayflower Automotive Products Ltd. say that although it has achieved bulk sales in most parts of the world, including Africa, the United States, Australia, Japan and all Western European countries, the Mark III drum winch has never generated any overseas or home demand for spare parts. No inquiry for spares has ever been received at the Tavistock factory except for new cable. This, they say, is a measure of the robustness and reliability of the winch.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10

Industrial development

Sir John Eden was asked how many industrial development certificates were issued for the Bishop Auckland constituency in the last 12 months; and for what number of jobs. He replied that in the period from May 1, 1970, to April 30, 1971, nine industrial development certificates were issued in the area served by the Barnard Castle Employment Exchange and the Bishop Auckland Group of Employment Exchanges, which most nearly corresponds to the Bishop Auckland Constituency. The additional employment estimated by the applicants for the certificates to arise from these projects when fully manned was 720.

Imports from developing countries

A Member asked at what stage during the transitional period following entry into the European Economic Community the United Kingdom would grant the duty-free access to the exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods of 91 underdeveloped countries that would be granted by the present members of the European Economic Community from July 1, 1971 onwards. Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, said: 'This is a question that we shall need in due course to discuss with the Community.'

Parliamentary answers on aviation and shipping

TUESDAY, JUNE 8

Collision in the English Channel

Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was asked how many recorded incidents involving a collision or the grounding of a ship had taken place in each of the past five years in the Strait of Dover; what ships were involved; and in what countries they were registered. He answered that the number of collisions in each of the past five years in the Strait of Dover were as follows:—

June – May 66 – 67 = 3
June – May 67 – 68 = 5
June – May 68 – 69 = 13
June – May 69 – 70 = 9
June – May 70 – 71 = 14

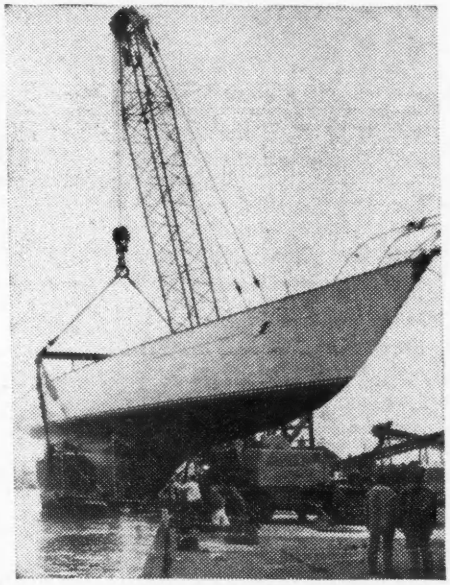
The further and more detailed information requested could not be obtained without undue expenditure of time and money. Mr. Davies was then asked to make a statement about the incident concerning the United States Anti-Submarine Carrier 'Intrepid' sailing through the Varne danger area in the English Channel. He said: 'On May 27 at about 16.40 the United States Navy ship "Intrepid" seemed about to pass between the two wreck marking vessels. After these vessels had made appropriate signals the "Intrepid" immediately altered course and cleared the danger area safely.' In answer to a further request for a statement about the incident concerning the unknown vessel which sailed through the Varne danger area in the English Channel, as reported by the Varne lightship on Sunday, May 30, 1971, Mr. Davies said: On May 30, at about 2.30 a.m. an unidentified vessel on a south-west course passed between the two Trinity House wreck marking vessels. The wreck marking vessels made warning signals and the vessel cleared the wreck area safely.'

Eighteen vessels had been reported as having sailed through the Varne area since the sinkings of the 'Brandenberg,' 'Niki' and 'Texaco Caribbean,' Mr. Davies said, in answer to another question.

Gatwick airport

Lord Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio, was asked whether the Government, now that a decision on the Third London Airport had been taken, would make a statement on the future of Gatwick Airport; and in particular whether they could confirm that there was now no question of building a second runway.

Lord Drumalbyn replied: 'The Government expect that the opening of the Third London Airport by 1980 will make it unnecessary to provide additional runways at the other London Airports, including Gatwick. Gatwick will need to be fully used on a one-runway basis until then, but after 1980 some restrictions may be possible.'



Another order is launched at Southern Ocean Shipyard Ltd's. quay at Poole – 'Santa II,' the second of the company's Van de Stadt-designed Ocean '71 class (claimed to be the world's biggest glass-fibre sailing yacht). She is destined for Leif Høegh & Co., one of Norway's largest shipowners, and will be based at Oslo fjord and placed at the disposal of yachting enthusiasts among the shipping company's many important business connections when they are visiting Norway.

Group charter flights

A Member who asked what steps were being taken to stop the illegal exploitation of group charter flights, was told by Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade: 'I shall continue to take such measures as appear to be necessary to deal with breaches of the regulations governing group charter flights. I am also, as I have explained previously, considering whether the regulations themselves should be amended, but changes in this field involve international discussions and cannot be made quickly.'

Costs of air travel

Mr. Noble was asked what action he intended following the report by the Institute of Economic Affairs on the Price of Air Travel: 'I intend to pursue my present policy, which is stated in Clause 3(1)(a) of the Civil Aviation Bill now before this House, bearing in mind that changes in the present IATA arrangements are a matter for international agreement,' he answered.

Diving operations

Questions were put on the regulations to ensure safe working practices for divers both in deep sea and civil engineering operations; and how they were enforced, and how many deaths and accidents had been reported occurring to divers working in deep sea diving and civil engineering operations in each of the last five years. Mr. John Davies answered that diving operations on premises within the Factories Act, such as docks, wharves, quays, as well as work in connection with shipbuilding, ships repairing, building operations and works of engineering construction were covered by the Diving Operations Special Regulations 1960. Present regulations did not cover deep sea diving, but he would be prepared to consider any representations. Separate figures for accidents and deaths as a result of diving operations were not available.

Oil pollution

In reply to a question on the control of oil spillage in the territorial waters of the United Kingdom; and consultations with other countries to establish further regulations on oil-carrying ships to prevent oil spillage, Mr. Davies said: 'My Department has set up an organization to deal with oil spillages which threaten our coasts, and this is continually being reviewed in the light of experience. The Oil in Navigable Waters Act 1971 will introduce new restrictions on discharges of oil, increased penalties for offences, and new powers to intervene in casualties which threaten pollution. Consultations are in progress in the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization on various aspects of the control and prevention of oil pollution in preparation for a Conference on Marine Pollution in 1973. I shall seek to ensure that these have practical results.'

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

The 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel, hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and exports. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146).

Addresses of ECGD Local Offices

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters. Its object is to provide on a self-supporting basis, the cheapest form of export credit insurance possible. Total business declared for the Financial Year 1969/70 was £2,696 million. The Head Office of ECGD is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London, EC2P 2EL Tel. 606 6699 telex 883601. The Department's local offices are as follows:

London (City)
London postal districts E., and E.C.2 and 3, and the county of Essex.
J. V. Baker, Marlon House, 71-74 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HS. Tel. 488 3491. (Code: 01-488 3491) Telex 886888.

London (South)
London postal districts of E.C.4, S.E.1-27 and S.W.1-20. Counties of Kent and Surrey (Greater London Council Area only)
G. L. A. Link, 42-46 Weston Street, S.E.1. Tel. 407 5011. (Code: 01-407 5011) Telex 888575.

London (North)
London postal districts of N., E.C.1, W.C.1 and 2, County of Hertford and Middlesex (part GLC area only).
D. A. Green, 1-4 Old North Street, Red Lion Square, WC1R 4TE. Tel. 405 8991. (Code: 01-405 8991) Telex 2633615.

London (West End)
London postal district N.W. and W. Middlesex (part GLC area only).
D. G. Hake, Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London, W1V 3PB. Tel. 1-437 2292. Telex 24105.

Bedford
Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolk and Northamptonshire.
M. J. Crane, Heron House, 49-51 Goldington Road, Bedford, Tel. Bedford 58798 (Code: 0234 58798) Telex 82350.

Belfast
The six counties of Northern Ireland.
R. H. Forsyth, Scottish Provident Buildings, 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast, BT1 6JE. Tel. Belfast 29428. (Code: 0232 29428) Telex 74577.

Birmingham
Counties of Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor and Stafford.
B. T. Clark, Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham, 15. Tel. Edgbaston 4375. (Code: 021-454 4375) Telex 33132.

Bradford
The West and North West of the West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Barnsley, Harrogate, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield and Yeadon).
F. Wilmot, West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford, BD1 4LG. Tel. Bradford 25147. (Code: 0274 25147) Telex 51161.

Bristol
Counties of Gloucester East of the Severn, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall and the Channel Islands.
W. D. Begg, Washington House, Great George Street, Bristol, BS1 5QL. Tel. Bristol 22102. (Code: 0272 22102) Telex 44248.

Cardiff
Gloucester West of the Severn, Cardigan, Brecon, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan and Monmouth.
G. H. Turl, St. David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff CF1 1ES. Tel. 26657. (Code: 0222 26657) Telex 49284.

Crawley
Counties of Surrey (excluding area covered by GLC) and Sussex.
F. R. Burge, Barden House, 36 Spencers Road, West Green, Crawley, Sussex. Tel. 23444. (Code: 0293 23444) Telex 87374.

Edinburgh
The counties of Angus, Berwick, Clackmannan, Dumfries, Fife, Kinross, the Lothians, Peebles, Roxburgh and Selkirk.
J. S. Anderson, 108 George Street, Edinburgh, EH2 4LN. Tel. Caledonian 3004. (Code: 031-225 3004) Telex 72170.

Glasgow
The counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Bute, Caithness, Dunbarton, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Moray, Nairn, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, Sutherland, Wigtown and the Orkneys, Shetlands, Western Isles and Hebrides.
R. H. K. Hughes, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2. Tel. Central 3056. (Code: 041-CEN 3056) Telex 77130.

Leeds
The East and North Ridings of Yorkshire (excluding the area North of a line from Yarm to Staithes). The East and North of the West Riding of Yorkshire (including Goole, Harrogate, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield and Yeadon).
W. A. Luxton, Headrow House, 42 The Headrow, Leeds, LS1 8HD. Tel: Leeds 30082. (Code: 0532 30082). Telex 55232.

Liverpool
The Welsh counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint; parts of Lancashire and Cheshire (including Wigan and Warrington) and the Isle of Man.
J. M. Foster, Number One Old Hall Street, Liverpool, L3 9HJ. Tel. Central 5756. (Code: 051-236 5756) Telex 62537.

Manchester
Parts of Lancashire and Cheshire (excluding Wigan and Warrington) and parts of Derbyshire.
W. Ford, Cheshire House, 18-20 Booth Street, Manchester, M2 4AJ. Tel. Central 8861. (Code: 061-CEN 8861). Telex 667756.

Newcastle upon Tyne
Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Westmorland and Cumberland; part of North Riding of Yorkshire, including Middlesbrough, Redcar and Thornaby-on-Tees.
R. A. Bounds, 2 Osbourne Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 2BL. Tel. Newcastle 814214. (Code: 0632 814214) Telex 53305.

Nottingham
Counties of Leicester and Rutland, and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.
A. E. Beedle, Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham, NG1 2LE. Tel 46585. (Code: 0602 46585) Telex 37566.

Reading
Counties of Berks, Bucks, Hants, Oxford and West Middlesex.
K. I. Humphrey, 18 The Forbury, Reading, RG1 3EJ. Tel. Reading 580577. (Code: 0734 580577). Telex 84422.

Sheffield
The Southern triangle of the West Riding of Yorkshire (including Barnsley), and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.
W. K. A. Oxley, 8-12 Furnival Gate, Sheffield, S1 4QN. Tel. Sheffield 29151. (Code: 0742 29151) Telex 54244.

New York
In the United States exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident representative for the United States and Canada.
J. A. Dorrian, DFM, 150 East 58th Street, New York, 10022, USA. Tel. 593 2258. Telex 420543.

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AT YARD, 21 OLD CASTLE ROAD, CATHCART, GLASGOW, S.4., on Tuesday, 29th June, 1971,

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SHIRLAW, ALLAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, HAMILTON, have received instructions from Messrs. James Anderson & King Ltd., who are Retiring from Business, to Sell, by Auction, as above.

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CATALOGUES FROM AUCTIONEERS.

Hamilton, June, 1971. Tel. No. Hamilton 23063.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

TANK LANDING CRAFT

Tenders are invited for two Mk. 8 Tank Landing Craft lying at Singapore.

Closing date for the receipt of tenders is Monday 12th July 1971 and viewing days are 29th June 1971, 30th June 1971 and 5th July 1971. Applications for further particulars, Conditions of Sale and Tender Forms should be made as soon as possible to the Director General of Defence Contracts, DC22(1), Ministry of Defence, Ensleigh, Bath BA1 5AD. Telephone Bath 6933, Ext. 4746.

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Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1971	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
June 22-23	Miscellaneous stores	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Staffs.	Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 'Modwena', 13 Market Place, Burton-upon-Trent. (Tel. 4657.)

Plant and equipment; compressors; oscilloscopes; portable welders; wooden transit boxes; fork lift trucks; MT, electronic and electrical spares and equipment; radio receivers; laboratory equipment; aircraft components and ground equipment; core and mould making machines; ovens; furnaces; machine tools including pedestal, pillar and radial drills; grinding, milling and woodworking machines; centre, shell and tool lathes; rescue equipment; firefighting equipment including suction and delivery hose; felling axes; oxy-acetylene cutting equipment; first aid bandages; double saws;combination safes and boxes; vehicle tyres; engineering tools and equipment; time recording clocks; scrap rubber, copper and steel; clothing including combination overalls; boots and shoes; denim blouses and trousers; blue battledress; miscellaneous textiles including nylon cord; parachute harness and equipment; white and coloured blankets; carpets, rugs and mats; mattresses; hessian; worsted, woollen, serge and cotton cloths; canvas covers; kitbags; webbing belts; haversacks, etc.
Approx. 35 tons tubular steel pallet components.

June 30	Miscellaneous stores	Queen's Hall, Northern Ireland War Memorial Building, 9/13 Waring Street, Belfast, 1	Osborne King & Megran (Dept. L), 14 Montgomery Street, Belfast, BT1 4NZ. (Tel. 0232 20233.)

Miscellaneous vehicles; 6 kVA generating sets; compressors; aircraft platforms and trolleys; wireless and communication spares; vehicle spares; trolley and screw jacks; portable greasing unit; 6 tons of aircraft scrap; Atlas pallet transporter; 4-wheeled trolleys; tyres; batteries; ball and roller bearings; tool kits; jerricans; wrist watches; 51 tons scrap metal; 5 tons of mixed rags; mattresses; kitbags; carpets; chair covers; white and coloured blankets; DMS and ankle boots; raincoats; tubular and other chairs; wardrobes; folding bedside tables and large quantities of other miscellaneous stores.

July 6	Miscellaneous stores	No. 2 Building (adjacent to Indoor Bowling Green), Riverside, Chatham	Fuller, Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. 01-709 0101.)

Electrical and electronic equipment and spares; generators; compressors; theodolites; scrap textiles, rubber and batteries; cranes; refrigeration units; spot welders; photographic equipment; laboratory equipment; safes; wooden packing cases; clothing including blue serge trousers; jackets; jerseys; jumpers; boots and shoes; large quantities of miscellaneous textiles and furniture.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 5p (postal order only).

SALE BY TENDER

MACHINE TOOLS

Autos; jig borers; pillar, bench, pedestal and radial drills; gear, surface, tool and cutter and universal grinders; capstan, turret and centre lathes; horizontal, rigid copy, vertical, universal and profile millers; saws; shapers; woodworking machines, etc. Located at Branston, Staffs. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales (Supply), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, WC1V 6HE. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. July 22, 1971.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

SHIP FOR SALE

Offers are invited for the purchase of the under-mentioned Royal Fleet Auxiliary vessel 'as lying' at HM Dockyard, Devonport.

'WAVE PRINCE'
(ex 'Empire Herald')
Steel, Built 1946. GRT 8447. NRT 4298
Length (BP) 465 ft. 11 ins., Breadth (mld) 64 ft. 0 ins.
Depth (mld) 35 ft. 6 ins., Light Displacement 5,209 tons
Engine: Single screw, steam turbine, double reduction, by Barclay Curle & Co. Ltd., SHP 6800.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plan and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London, SW1. Tel.: 01-222 7060, Ext. 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43, at the above address, in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to purchase "WAVE PRINCE"' and must be received not later than *noon* on the 30th June, 1971.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

Government Publications

required by customers in London may be obtained quickly from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, W.C.1

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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

Symbols used in all statistical tables are:—
.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m. in base year	1963 26,758	1963	1963 21,758	1963 20,087	1963 20,087	1966 11,372	1963 4,907	1963 1,070	1963 994	1963 944	1963 1,752	Series in £ million			
1965	108	111·7	115	114	106		121	124	119	127	117	385	263	47	31
1966	110	113·2	122	121	108	100·0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	112	113·9	127	126	110	101·4	133	124	122	138	142	184	37	13	22
1968	116	119·8	135	135	112	103·6	140	130	144	145	142	157	23	75	41
1969	118	122·9	143	143	113	103·0	136	140	148	130	131	357	232	26	27
1970	120	124·0	156	155	116	104·2	138	152	157	117	136	351	214	42	51
1969															
1st quarter	115	121·8	140	138	111	102·3	134	128	138	134	136	96	105	6	5
2nd quarter	118	123·3	142	142	113	103·7	135	141	147	130	129	84	43	2	1
3rd quarter	119	123·2	144	144	113	103·2	138	146	155	130	130	51	—	8	8
4th quarter	120	123·5	147	147	114	102·9	138	146	153	126	131	126	84	10	13
1970															
1st quarter	117	124·0	149	148	114	103·3	133	145	144	112	133	–31	32	– 5	–41
2nd quarter	120	123·4	155	153	116	104·2	141	153	163	118	137	106	55	11	21
3rd quarter	120	123·8	159	158	117	104·6	138	154	156	119	133	117	40	6	12
4th quarter	122	124·4	163	161	118	104·7	140	157	167	119	139	159	87	31	60
1971															
1st quarter		122·9 p			116	101·9		146 p	147 p				74 p	20 p	–75 p
1970															
October		125·7				106·0									
November		122·5				103·3									
December		124·9				104·9									
1971															
January		125·0 p				102·7									
February		122·4 p				99·7									
March		121·2 p				103·0									
April						104·7									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment††	Imports(‖)	Exports (¶)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m. in base year	Dec. 1963	16 Jan. 1962		1963	1963	31 Jan. 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,362	1963 4,282	Series in £ million
1965	119	112·1	4·8	106·8	104·6	157·9	308	265	24,785	116	112	– 77
1966	115	116·5	3·9	110·2	107·3	168·5	323	255	24,384	120	121	– 55
1967	106	119·4	2·5	108·4	108·2	175·3	512	174	24,475	130	120	–297
1968	106	125·0	4·7	120·5	112·4	187·3	541	188	24,331	159	146	–306
1969	117	131·8	5·4	125·0	115·9	197·4	535	200	24,308	165	165	437
1970	125	140·2	6·4	128·5	124·6	217·7	574	186		181	184	621
1969												
1st quarter	110	129·7	6·2	122·3	114·1	194·7	532	198	24,364	162	153	10
2nd quarter	113	131·8	5·4	124·2	115·1	195·6	519	202	24,340	165	163	99
3rd quarter	115	132·0	5·0	126·1	116·5	197·8	547	200	24,268	165	171	166
4th quarter	117	133·7	5·1	127·3	118·0	201·6	544	199	24,258	169	172	162
1970												
1st quarter	118	136·2	5·0	130·1	120·6	209·0	561	192	24,280	171	180	218
2nd quarter	122	139·5	5·8	129·2	123·6	214·0	563	187	24,139	183	183	147
3rd quarter	123	141·1	6·9	126·9	125·7	219·5	592	185	24 077	178	175	77
4th quarter	125	144·0	7·7	127·8	128·4	228·3	581	177		190	199	179
1971												
1st quarter	122 p	147·9	8·6	131·2 p	131·5 p	237·2 p	631	146		189	186	77
1970												
December	125	145·0	7·9	128·5	129·1	233·3	589	171		186	204	
1971												
January	122 p	147·0	8·5	129·8 p	130·7	236·8	613	157		174	175	
February	122 p	147·8	8·5	130·6 p	131·6	237·1	623	147		187	172	
March	122 p	149·0	8·8	132·2 p	132·1 p	237·8	656	134		207	211	
April		152·2	9·4	136·5 p	132·8 p	238·7 p	704	129		201p	209 p	
May							731 p	130 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording.
(††) Figures are subject to revision.

UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for April

THE EXPORT unit value index on a balance of payments basis, rose by less than one half per cent in April, although the rounded index moved up a point (see Table 1). The index is no longer increasing at the fast rate of 1970, April's relatively small rise following ones of similar size in February and March. In February to April 1971 the index was 2 per cent higher than in November to January. In contrast, the import unit value index, on a balance of payments basis, after showing little movement during last year, has recently been rising and increased by over 1 per cent in April. In the latest three months as a whole, however, it was only 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months. The terms of trade index dropped a point to 108 in April; this was its first fall for more than a year.

Unit values of exports of machinery and transport equipment continued to increase more rapidly than those of the other major groups of exports; there was a rise of 3 per cent in the index for this group between November-January and February-April. Unit values of metal exports fell by 1 per cent between November-January and February-April; iron and steel prices have shown little change in recent months while those of copper fell by 6 per cent in February-April. The unit value index for non-manufactures, which had earlier been showing relatively little increase, rose by almost 3 per cent in the latest three months, compared with the previous three months.

The unit value index for imports of fuels continued to rise at an exceptional rate as the price of oil reaching the United Kingdom began to reflect the agreements made earlier this year with the oil producing countries. In February-April as a whole the index for fuels was 10 per cent higher than in the previous three months. The unit value indices for manufactured imports, after falling fairly steadily for about a year, turned up in March and continued to rise in April. These movements reflect primarily the prolonged fall and recent upturn in unit values of copper imports.

Trends in United Kingdom trade were discussed in the article on trade in April which was published in *Trade and Industry* on May 19, 1971.

Table 1. Import and export unit value and volume index numbers on a balance of payments basis

1961 = 100

	Unit Value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1969	126	127	101	146	149
1970	131	136	104	155	154
1969 1st quarter	123	126	102	146	139
2nd quarter	125	127	101	147	148
3rd quarter	127	127	100	145	154
4th quarter	130	129	99	147	154
1970 1st quarter	131	131	100	148	155
2nd quarter	132	134	102	157	155
3rd quarter	131	136	104	152	145
4th quarter	131	139	106	162	162
1971 1st quarter	132	143	109	161	149
1970 October	131	137	105	164	166
November	132	139	106	163	155
December	131	141	108	160	164
1971 January	130	143	110	153	141
February	132	143	109	158	137
March	133	144	109	173	168
April p	134	145	108	167	169

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index
p Provisional estimate

(Continued on next page)

Customs notices of interest to exporters

THE FOLLOWING Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41, Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7HE.

General Notice

49 Temporary importations: international co-operation

77E Purchase tax-exports.

77X Purchase tax - retail export schemes.

104 Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.

112 Authorized hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.

118 Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs duty and purchase tax.

206 Export trade reliefs: temporary importation for process or repair.

207 Reimported goods: relief from Customs duty and purchase tax.

210 Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.

215 Relief from Customs duty and purchase tax on importations of goods intended for export which are not otherwise eligible for relief.

290 Export of personal and household effects.

300 Export reliefs scheduling scheme.

466 Export documents and trade statistics.

467 The New Customs Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification.

Exchange Control

Notice to Exporters. Issue dated September 1970. (Issued by HM Treasury - also obtained from any bank.)

Drawback

7 Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.

74A EFTA drawback: exception of EFTA goods re-exported to another EFTA country.

77M British-made cars and motorcycles; tax free sales to tourists, etc.

132 Sugar: all matters relating to the importation, warehousing and export of sugar and sugar goods, and to the use of surcharge-free sugar for certain purposes.

172 Hydrocarbon oils: drawback of duty.

218 The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed on goods which are exported in the same state as they were in when imported.

219 The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed upon the exportation of goods produced or manufactured in this country from imported materials.

224 The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.

291 Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.

372 Notice to exporters and other traders regarding goods exported, shipped as stores or deposited in bonded warehouse on drawback; authorization of signatories to drawback claims.

430 Tables of rates of sugar surcharge, distribution payments and corresponding repayments.

430A Table of rates of sugar surcharge and distribution payment on imported invert sugar and other imported goods containing sugar and repayment rates of exported invert sugar and exported beer.

VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS, *continued*

Notes:

(a) The discusion in this article of the unit value indices of total imports and exports and the terms of trade are based on the statistics in Table 1, on a balance of payments basis. Comments on unit values for commodity groups are based on the indices in Table 2, on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics for balance of payments purposes relate to either the coverage of the statistics o rthe valuation of items which are recorded. The Overseas Trade Statistics includes, with a few exceptions, all goods entering or leaving the country whether or not their ownership changes and coverage adjustments are necessary to remove items where there is no change of ownership (for example goods imported or exported for processing and repair) and to bring in items which are not included in the Trade Statistics (e.g. ships built and delivered abroad direct to United Kingdom owners). The main valuation adjustment is made to imports, which art valued c.i.f. in the Overseas Trade Statistics, i.e. their value includes freight and insurance costs incurred in bringing them to this country. For balance of payments purposes these cost are deducted from the value of imports since freight and insurance payments to foreign companies are included in invisible items in the balance of payments and those to United Kingdom companies are regarded as domestic transactions. Other adjustments include for exports the addition of an allowance for the net under-recording of exports; and for imports the exclusion of the value of deliveries of United States military aircraft and their replacement by the value of payments for these aircraft. These adjustments are described in greater detail in an article in *Trade and Industry* of November 4, 1970, in which the new presentation of the trade statistics was discussed, and in the annual Balance of Payments 'Pink Book'.

In the adjustment of the index numbers to a balance of payments basis the weights for commodity groups have been altered to allow for the effects of balance of payments adjustments in the base year, 1961. For example, the freight élement in the c.i.f. value of fuels is larger than the c.i.f. value of other imports so that on a balance of payments basis the weight for fuels in the unit value and volume indices for imports is lower than on a Trade Statistics basis. Changes in valuation and coverage adjustment since 1961 have been applied to the unit value and volume index numbers respectively.

(b) This series of index numbers, based on 1961=100, was first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with this article take account of the inclusion since 1965 of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

Table 2. Import and export unit value index numbers (unadjusted) (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

1961 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinary and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	99	102	98	100	101	103	102
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	103	104	100	102	102	106	104
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	107	107	107	105
1965	107	113	102	90	109	109	105	109	104	109	113	110	108
1966	109	114	103	84	114	113	107	114	106	111	120	114	113
1967	109	113	99	92	116	114	102	116	106	111	120	118	116
1968	121	120	107	107	135	123	108	126	113	115	131	128	128
1969	126	124	115	100	142	127	114	130	116	122	139	131	131
1970	132	132	121	98	148	136	118	140	126	127	155	141	138
1969 1st quarter	124	123	112	104	138	128	114	130	117	120	135	133	130
2nd quarter	125	124	115	102	141	128	115	130	118	122	136	132	131
3rd quarter	127	125	116	100	144	128	115	131	118	122	139	132	131
4th quarter	129	128	117	98	149	129	114	132	118	123	144	133	132
1970 1st quarter	131	129	119	96	151	131	116	134	119	124	151	134	134
2nd quarter	132	132	121	95	151	134	117	137	123	126	155	137	137
3rd quarter	132	133	122	97	149	136	119	140	125	126	156	140	139
4th quarter	132	135	120	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	142
1971 1st quarter	133	136	120	111	144	143	123	147	132	130	156	151	145
1970 January	130	128	118	96	151	130	116	133	118	124	147	133	133
February	131	129	120	96	151	131	116	134	119	125	152	134	133
March	131	130	120	95	151	132	117	135	120	124	153	135	135
April	132	131	121	95	152	133	117	136	123	125	155	136	135
May	132	131	121	95	152	134	116	137	123	126	154	137	137
June	132	133	122	96	150	135	118	138	123	126	156	138	137
July	133	133	122	96	151	135	119	139	124	125	156	139	138
August	131	132	121	97	148	136	119	140	124	126	156	140	139
September	132	133	121	98	148	137	119	140	126	126	156	141	140
October	132	134	120	100	148	137	119	141	126	126	155	142	141
November	132	135	121	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	143
December	132	136	119	104	146	141	120	145	130	129	156	148	143
1971 January	132	136	119	108	144	143	122	147	130	129	158	150	144
February	133	136	121	111	144	143	123	147	132	131	156	151	144
March	134	136	121	115	145	144	124	148	132	129	155	152	146
April	136	139	123	119	146	144	124	148	130	132	155	154	144

Table 3. Import and export volume index numbers (unadjusted) (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

1961 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	107	101	107	100	101	100	102
1963	107	102	101	119	112	108	114	107	113	102	100	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	107	111	126	106	102	108	122
1965	120	102	107	140	137	116	111	117	131	105	109	115	128
1966	122	100	102	154	146	121	117	121	140	99	105	121	134
1967	132	104	101	165	167	119	119	119	149	95	108	114	136
1968	146	107	111	175	195	136	136	136	169	111	119	131	158
1969	149	103	108	188	207	150	138	153	185	123	126	148	187
1970	157	104	110	203	223	155	151	155	196	133	131	148	182
1969 1st quarter	149	106	109	198	198	136	122	138	166	112	113	132	174
2nd quarter	152	107	108	186	215	152	141	155	188	124	125	154	179
3rd quarter	145	99	109	176	204	150	134	154	187	120	125	146	196
4th quarter	150	105	109	197	205	160	154	161	196	135	140	154	194
1970 1st quarter	150	104	105	198	208	154	141	157	194	132	130	150	189
2nd quarter	164	105	115	204	240	161	148	163	209	138	145	157	181
3rd quarter	149	99	105	204	210	141	140	141	185	125	116	132	170
4th quarter	166	111	118	214	234	168	176	165	210	154	137	157	193
1971 1st quarter	165	109	104	241	236	147	134	151	187	129	123	147	177
1970 January	156	110	116	215	205	152	144	153	190	131	128	147	183
February	144	96	199	190	204	148	138	148	181	124	125	142	177
March	151	107	100	188	216	164	140	169	210	142	135	163	206
April	168	110	114	214	244	163	149	165	212	141	145	164	171
May	155	96	104	200	230	157	137	161	205	132	144	152	186
June	168	108	128	197	245	163	159	164	210	142	147	155	187
July	131	80	72	203	195	163	151	165	217	142	147	157	186
August	152	108	122	189	204	105	98	105	137	90	68	99	144
September	165	108	120	219	232	154	170	152	200	143	133	139	182
October	170	115	125	208	242	165	188	160	214	144	135	153	180
November	163	116	108	221	225	172	180	169	214	157	141	158	206
December	164	103	120	214	237	166	161	166	201	160	136	159	192
1971 January	158	104	107	239	215	138	123	141	178	121	106	137	169
February	149	102	100	193	215	130	124	134	172	112	112	129	155
March	189	121	104	291	276	172	155	178	212	153	151	174	205
April	168	111	99	225	248	173	165	176	235	155	152	166	198

(*Continued on next page*)

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at 1st April, 1970, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown. £2 (*by post* £2.07½)

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshop in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569 S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.

HMSO

VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS, *continued*

Table 4. Import and export volume index numbers (seasonally adjusted) (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

1961 = 100

	Imports							Exports							
	Total	Total excl. US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods		Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
						Total	Excl. US military aircraft, etc.			Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division			0 and 1	2 and 4	3		5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000		327	222	106		337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1969 1st quarter	146	143	104	110	189	197	187	139	128	140	171	115	118	132	175
2nd quarter	151	146	107	109	181	209	197	148	141	150	182	122	120	147	183
3rd quarter	148	145	101	107	182	210	201	157	140	161	192	125	130	158	195
4th quarter	149	148	101	106	198	210	206	157	143	161	196	130	135	155	194
1970 1st quarter	150	150	104	108	191	211	210	155	147	156	195	132	134	148	187
2nd quarter	158	158	103	114	194	229	227	155	148	156	197	132	139	148	184
3rd quarter	153	153	101	103	210	216	215	145	146	145	186	127	119	140	167
4th quarter	165	164	107	114	215	237	236	162	163	161	206	143	132	154	192
1971 1st quarter	163	162	107	107	228	233	232	149	141	152	193	133	127	145	177
1970 January	146	146	103	107	197	201	200	155	150	156	198	130	136	147	186
February	153	152	103	110	190	218	216	152	145	152	186	126	134	144	181
March	152	152	106	107	186	214	213	159	147	161	200	139	133	154	193
April	157	157	104	110	190	226	224	163	151	162	199	135	139	157	187
May	157	157	101	110	195	232	230	148	137	147	192	122	131	135	183
June	161	160	103	121	197	228	226	156	155	160	200	139	146	151	182
July	122	122	76	65	198	177	177	155	155	157	210	135	140	147	179
August	169	169	121	123	214	231	231	117	115	116	149	98	81	116	136
September	167	167	107	121	218	238	238	164	168	163	198	146	135	159	185
October	165	164	108	120	204	233	231	168	183	164	211	137	134	160	187
November	166	165	111	110	231	235	233	155	154	154	203	137	129	145	183
December	163	163	102	113	211	244	244	164	152	166	203	154	134	156	205
1971 January	156	155	103	105	227	221	221	142	130	144	188	125	114	137	171
February	160	159	110	110	201	230	230	137	132	141	183	121	120	135	164
March	173	172	108	104	255	248	247	168	162	171	208	152	148	164	196
April	166	166	111	103	218	240	240	169	163	170	223	151	145	159	198

United Kingdom balance of payments in the first quarter of 1971

The following is a summary of an article prepared by the Central Statistical Office on the United Kingdom balance of payments. A more detailed discussion of recent trends in the balance of payments will be published in *Economic Trends* later this month.

Current balance

THE CURRENT ACCOUNT is estimated to have been in surplus by £77 million (seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter.

Visible trade was in deficit by £73 million but the underlying position was less unfavourable than this figure suggests since the backlog in documentation outstanding at the end of the quarter resulting from the postal strike was greater for exports than imports.

The surplus on invisibles is provisionally estimated at £150 million. The increase over the previous quarter is mainly due to a rise in net receipts of interest, profits and dividends, which however fluctuate a good deal from quarter to quarter.

Total currency flow

There was a massive total currency inflow in the first quarter of £973 million (not seasonally adjusted). Before seasonal adjustment the current account was in surplus by £37 million. Identified investment and other capital flows yielded a net inflow of £553 million. On present estimates there is thus a large residual positive balancing item of £383 million.

Investment and other capital flows

High net overseas investment in British Government stocks and renewed borrowing abroad by public corporations contributed most of the net inflow of £117 million of overseas investment in the United Kingdom public sector. There was a large net inflow of overseas investment in the United Kingdom private sector amounting to £281 million, about £60 million more than in the same quarter of 1970. Compared with a year earlier, there were larger inflows from United Kingdom company foreign currency issues, from net sales of United Kingdom company equities to non-residents and from oil and miscellaneous investments; but there was on present estimates a smaller though still substantial net movement on inter-company account into foreign-owned companies in the United Kingdom. At £227 million United Kingdom private investment overseas was higher than in the first quarter of last year, with direct investment well up but a turnround to small net disinvestment in portfolio assets. The gross balances of sterling area countries rose by £270 million, an even larger increase

than in the first or second quarters of 1970, but the balances of non-sterling countries increased by only £25 million in the first quarter of 1971. There was a net inflow of £62 million on the foreign currency transactions of United Kingdom banks which largely reflected further borrowing by United Kingdom companies for domestic use.

Official financing

In addition to the total currency inflow of £973 million in the first quarter, £125 million was taken into the reserves on January 1, 1971 as the United Kingdom's share of the second allocation in the IMF of special drawing rights. There was a reduction of £287 million in medium-term indebtedness to the IMF and the whole of short-term official borrowing outstanding at end-December 1970 (£399 million) was repaid. The reserves rose by £204 million and £208 million was swapped forward into later months by transactions with overseas monetary authorities.

Treasury broadsheet on Britain No. 2: Balance of Payments

THE SECOND of the current series of Treasury Broadsheets describing various aspects of *Britain's Economy* in plain terms, is now available.

Entitled *Balance of Payments*, it explains how the United Kingdom Balance of Payments accounts are made up and what the various entries mean.

The Broadsheet is based on the preliminary estimates for 1970 published in March. Revised estimates will be published with the preliminary figures for the first quarter of 1971 next week and in *United Kingdom Balance of Payments* 1971, the 'Pink Book', later in the year.

Treasury Broadsheets on Britain are designed for readers without specialized enonomic knowledge. Copies are available free from Publication Division, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1.

Summary balance of payments

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1970				1971
				1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter
				Seasonally adjusted				
A. Current account:								
Visible trade	− 643	− 141	+ 3	+ 58	− 37	− 72	+ 54	− 73
Invisibles	+ 337	+578	+ 618	+ 160	+184	+149	+125	+ 150
Current balance	− 306	+437	+ 621	+ 218	+147	+ 77	+179	+ 77
				Not seasonally adjusted				
B. Currency flow and official financing:								
Current balance	− 306	+437	+ 621	+ 217	+162	+ 42	+200	+ 37
Investment and other capital flows	− 1,019 (†)	− 31	+ 536	+ 451	+204	− 157	+ 38	+ 553
Balancing item	− 85	+337	+ 130	+ 247	− 139	− 87	+109	+ 383
Total currency flow	−1,410	+743	+1,287	+ 915	+227	− 202	+347	+ 973
Allocation of special drawing rights (+)	—	—	+ 171	+ 171	—	—	—	+ 125
Gold subscription to IMF (−)	—	—	− 38	—	—	—	− 38	—
Total of above	− 1,410	+ 743	+1,420	+1,086	+227	− 202	+309	+1,098
Financed as follows:								
Net transactions with overseas monetary authorities	+1,296	− 699	− 1,295	− 1,010	− 193	+150	− 242	− 894
Official reserves (drawings on, +, additions to, −)	+ 114	− 44	− 125	− 76	− 34	+ 52	− 67	− 204

(†) Includes EEA loss on forwards − 251.

Sales by wholesale textile houses

SALES BY WHOLESALE textile houses in April showed an increase of 12 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 8 per cent in February and 13 per cent in March.

The value of stocks at the end of April was 7 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Table 1. Total sales and stocks

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stock end period	
1966	110	*− 3*	..	..
1967	104	*− 5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*− 5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1969 2nd quarter	98	*5*	138	*7*
3rd quarter	100	*− 4*	157	*8*
4th quarter	124	*− 6*	147	*17*
1970 1st quarter	90	*2*	161	*5*
2nd quarter	97	*− 2*	140	*1*
3rd quarter	105	*5*	146	*− 7*
4th quarter	135	*8*	143	*− 3*
1971 1st quarter	100	*10*	147	*− 8*
1970 April	103	*− 5*	146	*2*
May	92	*− 5*	151	*2*
June	95	*6*	140	*1*
July	83	*10*	145	*− 3*
August	99	*6*	143	*− 6*
September	134	*2*	146	*− 7*
October	153	*9*	129	*− 7*
November	124	*5*	140	*− 9*
December	127	*11*	143	*− 3*
1971 January	66	*9*	128	*− 8*
February	99	*8*	139	*−10*
March	134	*13*	147	*− 8*
April	115	*12*	136	*− 7*

Table 2. Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks (‡)
	April 1971	January-April 1971	April 1971
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	*21*	*15*	*3*
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	*13*	*17*	*−22*
Women's underwear	*16*	*17*	*− 1*
Women's hose and children's socks	*−17*	*−12*	*−19*
Women's millinery	*−30*	*2*	*−27*
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	*10*	*13*	*− 4*
Children's wear	*36*	*20*	*−24*
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	*45*	*16*	*18*
Gloves	*− 4*	*−18*	*3*
Piece-goods and nets	*4*	*− 3*	*−29*
Household textiles	*10*	*7*	*− 3*
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	*14*	*16*	*− 8*
Boots and shoes	*15*	*14*	*15*
Total†	*12*	*11*	*− 7*

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings. ‡ Values at cost

Notes:

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 4444).

EFTA trade in the first quarter of 1971

IN THE first quarter of 1971, total EFTA imports amounted to US$13,144 million a rise of 11.3 per cent over the first quarter of 1970, while total EFTA exports, at US$10,802 million, were 8 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. But a comparison of the average of seasonally adjusted figures for the three months ending December 1970 and the three months ending March 1971 shows that in the latter period both exports and imports were falling at an average monthly rate of 0.8 per cent. There is however some evidence that the decline may have been halted towards the end of the first quarter.

United Kingdom export and import figures, and hence those for EFTA, for the first quarter of 1971 were distorted by the United Kingdom postal strike. Although the strike ended early in March, some part of the backlog of documentation, especially of exports, had still to be made good.

Intra-EFTA trade

Trade between EFTA countries in the first quarter of 1971 amounted to US$3,109.5 million (f.o.b.), a rise of 13.2 per cent over the first quarter of 1970. Intra-EFTA trade thus rose once again more rapidly than the total trade of the EFTA countries. Relatively, the largest increases in intra-EFTA exports were achieved by Portugal and Sweden with rises of 24.7 per cent and 22.7 per cent respectively. Iceland was the only country to show a fall in exports to the rest of EFTA in this period, but it recorded the largest increase in imports from EFTA. Each member country except Iceland increased its exports to EFTA more than its total exports. The underlying movement of intra-EFTA trade at present, however, also appears to be downward, a comparison of the three-monthly averages of seasonally adjusted data showing a fall of 1.1 per cent per month during the first quarter.

EFTA trade with the EEC

Total EFTA imports from the EEC in the first quarter of 1971 were 12.7 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1970, reaching US$4,198 million. Exports to the EEC, at US$2,836 million, showed an increase of 8.3 per cent. Sweden recorded the largest increase in exports to the EEC (27.4 per cent), while Iceland was the only EFTA country to show a fall in its exports to this area.

USING EFTA

Opportunities for the British businessman in the free markets of EFTA are described in 'Using EFTA', published by the EFTA Secretariat in Geneva. This 161 page book provides basic information for the new exporter, outlines the procedures for claiming EFTA tariff treatment and gives useful facts and figures about individual EFTA countries. Copies, together with other EFTA publications (including the Secretariat's regular EFTA Bulletin) can be obained free of charge from the Department of Trade and Industry EFTA Information Centre, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2479/80).

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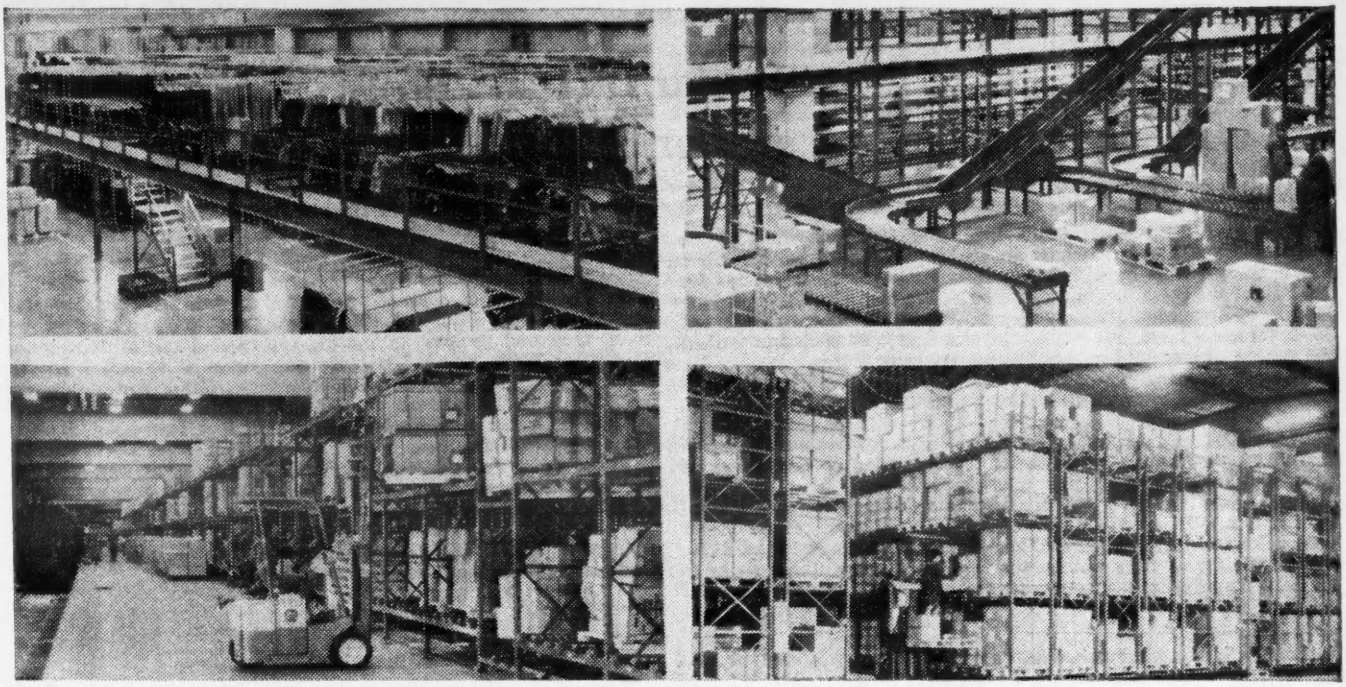
BRITISH STORAGE AND HANDLING EQUIPMENT FOR SWEDEN'S LARGEST WAREHOUSE



Dexion Handling Technology Ltd. have the new national warehouse built for Kooperativa Forbundet, 21 miles outside Stockholm. All the storage and materials handling equipment in the warehouse – said to be Sweden's largest – has been supplied, installed and commissioned by Dexion. Pictures show (top left): One of two storage areas supplied and erected by Broadwell Buildings Ltd., a member of the Dexion Group; (top right): powered conveyor system designed and installed by Dexion Auto Flow Systems; (bottom left): incoming goods being palletized and placed in accumulator racks of Dexion pallet Glidestock live storage; (bottom right): reserve storage of small items in 23 blocks of Dexion Powerpacks.

Finland's exports to the EEC remained unchanged. In imports, Iceland, with an increase of 59.4 per cent, showed the largest relative gain in trade with the EEC while the United Kingdom with a rise of 22.4 per cent showed by far the largest absolute increase. Comparison of the averages of seasonally adjusted data shows that, like total EFTA exports, exports to the EEC were falling during the first quarter of the year, though at the much slower rate of 0.3 per cent per month. The underlying movement of imports from the EEC, on the other hand, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent per month over the same period.

EFTA trade with the United States

EFTA exports to the United States continued to grow slowly, although exports from Denmark fell by 8.8 per cent in comparison with the first quarter of 1970 and exports from the United Kingdom showed no change. Iceland, however, increased her exports to the United States by 47.2 per cent while Finland, Norway and Sweden all recorded increases of over 19 per cent. As a result, total EFTA exports to the United States were 3.8 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1970 and amounted to nearly US$940 million.

Imports from the United States, on the other hand, grew more quickly over this period, showing a rise of 10 per cent, to reach US$1,302 million. Large relative increases in imports were recorded by Portugal, Finland, Iceland and the United Kingdom, while United States exports to Austria, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland actually fell. The slow but steady recovery in EFTA trade with United States, which began in the last quarter of 1970, continued during the first quarter of 1971. Comparison of the three-month averages of seasonally adjusted trade figures shows that EFTA imports from the United States were growing at around 0.3 per cent per month and EFTA exports to the United States by about 0.1 per cent per month.

EFTA trade with the rest of the world

EFTA exports to and imports from the rest of the world during the first three months of 1971 showed increases of 4.8 and 8.6 per cent respectively over the first quarter of 1970. Exports from Iceland, Norway, and Portugal,. however, fell by 12.5 per cent, 11.1 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively.

COPYRIGHT ACT, 1956

PERFORMING RIGHT TRIBUNAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Rule 5 of the Performing Right Tribunal Rules 1965 of an application to the Tribunal under Section 27 of the Copyright Act 1956 by the British Broadcasting Corporation of Broadcasting House, Portland Place London, W.1 (hereinafter called 'the originator'). A copy of the application has been served on the Performing Right Society Limited of 29/33 Berners Street, London, W.1 (hereinafter called 'the Licensing body'). For the purpose of calculating the period of 42 days referred to in Rule 9 of the Rules such service is deemed to have been effected on the 8 June, 1971. **THE APPLICATION** concerns a dispute as regards the terms and conditions under which the licensing body is prepared to renew an earlier licence to the originator to broadcast from sound broadcasting stations or as part of a television programme copyright music controlled by the licensing body.

The licensing body has proposed that the royalty for the use of its repertoire should be calculated on the basis of one of four alternative formulae to be selected by the originator.

The originator submits that the terms proposed by the licensing body are unreasonable and that the terms of the new licence should be the same as those prescribed in an Order of the Tribunal dated 19 December, 1967, save only that in consequence of the discontinuance on 31 January, 1971 of the issue by the Post Office of receiving licences for sound only the payment in respect of paid receiving licences for sound and television combined should be recalculated so as to give the licensing body the same payment it would have received if payment had been calculated on the total of paid receiving licenses for sound only and paid receiving licenses for sound and television combined. The originator states that it will accept that the new licence should contain a provision for quarterly adjustment to take account of variations of the cost of living

Any organization or person wishing to be made a party to the proceedings, must make application for the purpose in the manner prescribed by the Performing Right Tribunal Rules 1965 not later than the 9th day of July, 1971.

The Performing Right Tribunal
Room 105
25 Southampton Buildings
London, W.1.

(D. DALEY),
Secretary

Industry's investment intentions for 1971 and 1972 and expenditure in the first quarter of 1971

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

FORECASTS OF EXPENDITURE in 1971 and 1972 provided to the Department of Trade and Industry in May 1971 indicate that there has been a weakening in manufacturers' investment intentions for 1971 since the previous inquiry taken at the end of 1970. The May inquiry also suggests little change in investment between 1971 and 1972, forecasts have, of course, a greater degree of uncertainty when the period of expenditure lies further into the future.

The previous inquiry had indicated that manufacturing industry was expecting investment to fall by about 2 per cent, in real terms, between 1970 and 1971 and that there will be little change between 1971 and 1972. The indication of a further weakening in manufacturers' investment intentions is supported by the figures of actual expenditure in the first quarter of 1971.

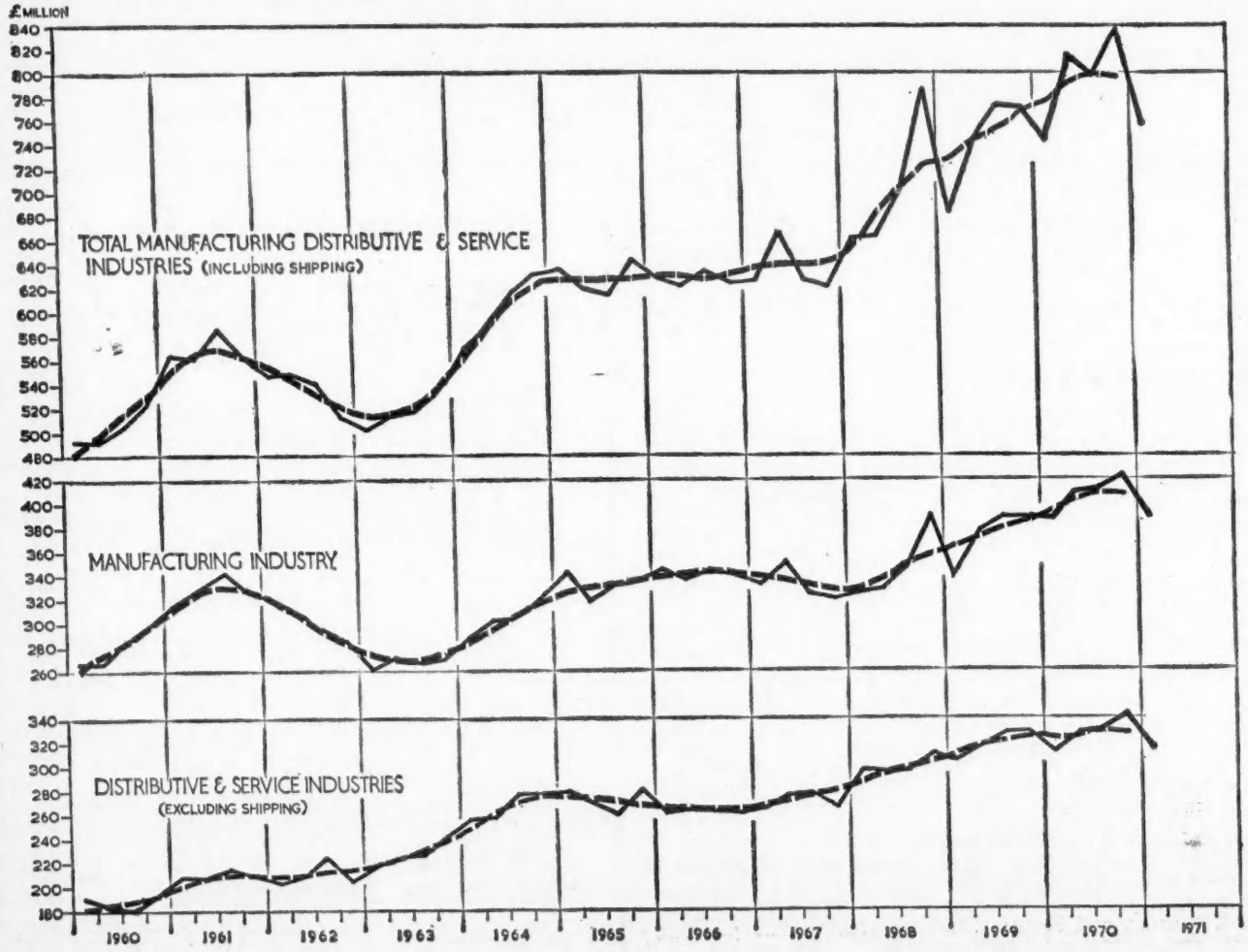
These show that the provisional estimate of manufacturers' capital expenditure was, at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted, about 7 per cent below the level of expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1970. While this figure may be slightly affected by the postal strike it appears that the upward trend in manufacturing industry's capital expenditure which began in 1968 has ended. The percentage fall in investment in vehicles was less than that in the other two assets.

The May 1971 Intentions Inquiry

In this inquiry companies were asked to state whether they planned to spend in 1971 and 1972 'more than' 'the same as' or 'less than' they had forecast in the inquiry carried out in November/December 1970. Some 200 large companies were asked for the latest figures in their investment intentions. Other companies were asked only to indicate the direction of change in investment plans as has been the practice in the post-Budget intentions inquiries since they began in 1964.

The answers ('more' 'same' or 'less') given by firms were weighted by the amounts of capital expenditure which were forecast for the the year in the November/December inquiry and then aggregated. For manufacturing industry the aggregate results of the May 1971 inquiry in respect of 1971 expenditure and the results of the comparable previous inquiries were as follows:

Industry's fixed capital expenditure at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted



Firms Replies weighted by their November/December 1970 Forecasts of Expenditure as Percentage of Total

Date of Inquiry	Year of Expenditure	'More' Compared with	'Same' November/December Forecast	'Less'	Balance (More-less)
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
May 1964	1964	37	36	28	+9
May 1965	1965	25	43	32	- 7
May 1966	1966	25	35	40	-15
May 1967	1967	31	40	28	+3
May 1968	1968	36	30	34	+2
May 1969	1969	31	37	33	- 1
May 1970	1970	37	30	32	+4
May 1971	1971	29	28	42	-13

The final column, the balance of 'more' minus 'less' indicates for manufacturing industry as a whole the shift in intention since the November/December inquiry. These figures cannot however be used on their own, since the balances themselves provide no direct guide to the amount of any changes. They can, however, be set against the changes in the aggregated value of forecasts of expenditure supplied by contributors in the inquiries before and after the May inquiry.

For previous years this comparison shows:

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Changes in the aggregated value of firms' forecasts between November/December and August/September	+6	- 5	- 3	+4	- 2	- 3	- 9
Balances in May inquiry	+9	- 7	-15	+3	+2	- 1	+4

On this occasion the balance is −13 per cent suggesting a considerable weakening. The revised quantitive forecasts made available to the Department of Trade and Industry by some of the largest manufacturing firms confirm this indication of a weakening in intentions though the decline appears less sharp for these firms.

Because of the uncertainties it is not possible to arrive at any precise measure of the rate of decline for 1971 but on the evidence now available it is likely to be more than 2 per cent, perhaps about 6 to 8 per cent in real terms. A decline of this order for the year as a whole would imply a downward trend during 1971 at a lower rate than between the fourth quarter of 1970 and the first quarter of 1971.

DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES, EXCLUDING SHIPPING

The latest forecasts of capital expenditure for 1971 and 1972 by companies in the distributive and service industries, excluding shipping, also suggest a weakening in investment intentions for 1971 and 1972 since the previous forecast taken at the end of 1970. It was estimated on the basis of company forecasts made last November/December that the volume of capital expenditure by this sector would show little or no change between 1970 and 1971, with some increase in 1972. The latest inquiry suggests a fall in the volume of investment of around 5 per cent in 1971 compared with 1970. For 1972 the forecast suggest little or no change compared with 1971.

The provisional figure for the first quarter of 1971 is consistent with these forecasts. The volume of investment by these industries in the first quarter of 1971 is provisionally estimated to have been 8 per cent lower (seasonally adjusted) than in the fourth quarter of 1970. All three groups of assets contributed to this fall.

SHIPPING INDUSTRY

The latest forecast for the shipping industry continues to suggest buoyant levels of investmtnt in 1971 and 1972. The shipping company forecasts made at the end of 1970 indicated that the volume of investment in 1971 might be as much as a third higher than in 1970

(*Continued on page* 573)

Table 1. Fixed capital expenditure at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
		Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,013	1,118	744	151	593	426	994
1961	2,274	1,315	838	121	700	406	1,168
1962	2,149	1,210	838	101	696	363	1,090
1963	2,064	1,070	910	84	645	389	1,030
1964	2,404	1,212	1,068	124	725	494	1,185
1965	2,514	1,327	1,088	99	755	472	1,287
1966	2,508	1,366	1,047	95	719	464	1,326
1967	2,544	1,328	1,082	133	694	504	1,346
1968	2,822 (2,762)†	1,390 (1,360)†	1,204 (1,199)†	228 (203)†	725	626 (601)†	1,471 (1,436)†
1969	2,976 (3,036)†	1,501 (1,531)†	1,282 (1,287)†	192 (217)†	796	616 (641)†	1,564 (1,599)†
1970	3,196	1,631	1,316	248	797	645	1,754
1965 1st quarter	636	341	279	16	200	111	324
2nd quarter	620	319	270	32	185	125	310
3rd quarter	615	332	260	23	185	112	318
4th quarter	644	335	280	29	184	125	335
1966 1st quarter	628	345	261	22	181	113	333
2nd quarter	622	337	263	22	176	117	328
3rd quarter	634	345	262	26	180	119	335
4th quarter	625	340	261	24	181	114	329
1967 1st quarter	627	332	265	30	179	118	330
2nd quarter	668	350	275	44	177	139	352
3rd quarter	628	325	277	27	168	123	338
4th quarter	621	321	266	33	170	125	326
1968 1st quarter	664	325	298	42	173	141	350
2nd quarter	667	329	297	41	182	135	350
3rd quarter	704	346	298	60	184	160	360
4th quarter	787 (727)†	390 (360)†	312 (307)†	85 (60)†	186	190 (165)†	411 (376)†
1969 1st quarter	685 (745)†	342 (372)†	307 (312)†	36 (61)†	194	140 (165)†	351 (386)†
2nd quarter	744	378	317	49	200	158	387
3rd quarter	774	390	329	55	203	159	412
4th quarter	772	391	330	52	199	159	414
1970 1st quarter	745	387	314	44	192	142	412
2nd quarter	816	411	329	77	201	177	438
3rd quarter	799	413	331	55	197	156	447
4th quarter	835	421	342	72	207	171	457
1971 1st quarter	758	392	315	52	191	145	423

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 54 per cent of total expenditure in 1969. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (e.g. by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

†After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on December 31, 1968, estimated at £30 million for manufacturing industry, £5 million for distributive and service industry, and £25 million for shipping. These broad estimates were made by averaging the seasonally adjusted quarterly figures of expenditure in the last quarter of 1968 and the first quarter of 1969, although the estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

INVESTMENT INTENTIONS AND EXPENDITURE, *continued*

Table 2. Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group									Analysis by type of asset		
		Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,118·2	156·0	22·7	139·1	204·0	245·7	88·3	92·5	73·3	96·6	288·8	73·5	755·9
1961	1,315·3	164·2	31·0	171·1	266·4	268·2	118·0	110·3	80·3	105·8	347·4	70·1	897·8
1962	1,210·4	163·0	22·6	172·7	228·6	235·4	105·6	94·6	80·7	107·2	325·5	61·5	823·4
1963	1,070·2	163·9	30·0	134·3	136·1	233·8	100·9	85·7	79·7	105·9	267·2	74·1	728·9
1964	1,211·8	186·6	36·7	164·7	114·4	279·9	90·9	116·3	90·8	131·5	298·9	90·9	822·0
1965	1,326·9	186·9	35·8	209·1	112·8	293·6	107·5	132·0	98·8	150·4	323·8	93·7	909·4
1966	1,366·2	178·8	57·3	228·7	116·0	298·7	119·9	128·3	86·2	152·3	311·4	89·7	965·1
1967	1,328·1	206·4	83·4	191·0	116·4	292·6	119·8	104·3	83·7	130·5	271·8	94·2	962·1
1968	1,389·6 (1,359·6)†	216·2	94·7	188·5	110·0	301·3	110·3	138·1	85·8	144·7	280·4	103·9	1,005·3 (975·3)†
1969	1,501·1 (1,531·1†)	209·7	74·6	220·7	130·8	308·1	132·6	151·0	92·3	181·3	323·0	109·5	1,068·6 (1,098·6)†*
1970	1,631·1	208·8	64·2	280·6	207·2	357·5	139·7	115·7	102·6	154·8	318·8	100·9	1 211·4
1965 1st quarter	340·5	47·0	9·2	51·1	28·7	78·8	25·9	34·6	26·8	38·4	86·6	23·5	230·4
2nd quarter	318·8	44·8	8·3	50·2	28·1	69·8	24·7	31·3	26·1	35·5	78·8	22·7	217·3
3rd quarter	332·2	47·8	8·5	57·1	28·8	67·8	27·5	34·2	22·8	37·7	80·9	22·6	228·7
4th quarter	335·4	47·3	9·8	50·7	27·2	77·2	29·4	31·9	23·1	38·8	77·5	24·9	233·0
1966 1st quarter	344·6	45·3	12·0	60·5	28·7	73·5	32·3	31·4	20·6	40·3	77·8	22·9	243·9
2nd quarter	336·8	44·1	13·3	54·6	27·6	75·2	29·8	34·5	20·7	37·0	75·5	23·6	237·7
3rd quarter	345·3	43·9	16·5	57·7	29·2	75·6	28·9	31·9	21·5	40·1	78·4	22·3	244·6
4th quarter	339·5	45·5	15·5	55·9	30·5	74·4	28·9	30·5	23·4	34·9	79·7	20·9	238·9
1967 1st quarter	331·8	51·2	16·5	47·4	29·8	73·4	30·2	28·1	21·0	34·2	75·3	21·1	235·4
2nd quarter	349·8	52·4	21·8	54·9	31·6	77·4	31·7	26·1	22·0	31·9	71·3	24·3	254 2
3rd quarter	325·1	50·7	22·5	43·0	30·0	71·7	28·8	24·7	21·4	32·3	62·9	24·6	237·6
4th quarter	321·4	52·1	22·6	45·7	25·0	70·1	29·1	25·4	19·3	32·1	62·3	24·2	234·9
1968 1st quarter	324·9	47·6	20·1	42·7	34·2	71·0	26·1	30·3	21·4	31·5	62·9	26·0	236·0
2nd quarter	329·1	53·0	22·8	46·0	26·7	71·3	26·2	28·2	19·4	35·5	69·3	24·4	235·4
3rd quarter	345·5	56·4	22·1	45·3	24·4	76·0	32·4	33·7	20·1	35·1	73·7	25·7	246·1
4th quarter	390.1 (360·1)†	59·2	29·7	54·5	24·7	83·0	25·6	45·9	24·9	42·6	74·5	27·8	287·8 (257·8)†
1969 1st quarter	341·6 (371·6)†	50·5	20·7	48·6	28·2	74·2	24·4	37·5	17·9	39·6	79·5	26·0	236·1 (266·1)†
2nd quarter	378·1	54·6	18·1	55·5	31·1	75·3	32·0	39·3	24·2	48·0	82·6	29·5	266·0
3rd quarter	390·4	52·3	18.6	60·0	33·5	80·2	36·9	37·4	25·3	46·2	82·6	26·9	280·9
4th quartet	391·0	52·3	17·2	56·6	38·0	78·4	39·3	36·8	24·9	47·5	78·3	27·1	285·6
1970 1st quarter	387·0	48·8	14·5	67·2	47·3	85·1	30·3	31·3	25·9	36·6	78·9	25·2	282·9
2nd quarter	410·6	53·0	15·3	69·6	46·4	92·0	36·1	31·7	26·1	40·4	83·9	25·7	301·0
3rd quarter	412·6	48·7	19·9	72·3	46·3	91·5	39·8	29·8	25·1	39·2	79·9	24·4	308·3
4th quarter	420·9	58·3	14·5	71·5	67·2	88·9	33·5	22·9	25·5	38·6	76·1	25·6	319·2
1971 1st quarter	391·5										70·9	24·3	296·3

Table 3. Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	744	98	172	474	304	202	238
1961	838	104	193	542	352	216	271
1962	838	102	184	551	370	202	266
1963	910	112	201	598	376	233	301
1964	1,068	131	226	711	424	281	363
1965	1,088	130	211	748	428	283	378
1966	1,047	117	191	740	404	282	361
1967	1,082	134	184	764	419	280	384
1968	1,204 (1,199)†	131	232	841 (836)†	439	300	466 (461)†
1969	1,282 (1,287)†	127	243	913 (918)†	466	321	495 (500)†
1970	1,316	124	249	944	470	304	542
1965 1st quarter	279	36	55	183	111	74	94
2nd quarter	270	31	53	185	106	71	93
3rd quarter	260	32	52	176	104	67	89
4th quarter	280	30	51	199	106	71	102
1966 1st quarter	261	29	49	183	103	69	89
2nd quarter	263	31	47	186	100	72	91
3rd quarter	262	29	47	185	101	71	90
4th quarter	261	28	48	186	100	71	90
1967 1st quarter	265	31	46	189	103	68	94
2nd quarter	275	34	45	195	105	72	98
3rd quarter	277	35	46	196	104	72	101
4th quarter	266	34	48	184	107	68	91
1968 1st quarter	298	35	55	207	109	75	114
2nd quarter	297	31	58	208	111	70	115
3rd quarter	298	32	59	208	109	76	113
4th quarter	312 (307)†	34	59	219 (214)†	110	79	124 (119)†
1969 1st quarter	307 (312)†	31	59	217 (222)†	113	79	115 (120)†
2nd quarter	317	31	60	226	116	80	121
3rd quarter	329	32	60	236	118	79	131
4th quarter	330	32	64	234	118	83	128
1970 1st quarter	314	30	62	221	112	73	129
2nd quarter	329	33	62	235	115	77	137
3rd quarter	331	32	63	236	115	77	139
4th quarter	342	29	62	252	128	77	138
1971 1st quarter	315				119	70	127

Industry's fixed capital expenditure at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted

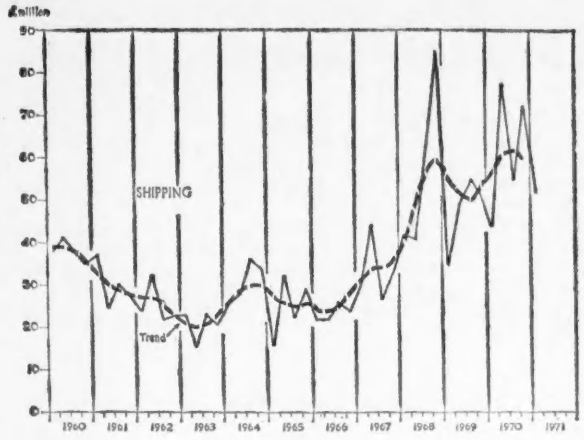


Table 4. Fixed capital expenditure at current prices of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period[1]	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960	1,902	1,035	705	162
1961	2,913	1,253	808	132
1962	2,119	1,183	829	107
1963	2,064	1,070	910	84
1964	2,445	1,236	1,086	123
1965	2,657	1,420	1,137	100
1966	2,742	1,521	1,122	99
1967	2,799	1,485	1,174	140
1968	3,212	1,615	1,350	247
1969	3,522	1,813	1,491	217
1970	4,054	2,137	1 617	301
1965 1st quarter	638	338	285	15
2nd quarter	643	334	279	30
3rd quarter	642	357	264	21
4th quarter	735	392	308	35
1966 1st quarter	661	361	279	21
2nd quarter	662	362	278	22
3rd quarter	677	382	269	26
4th quarter	742	416	296	30
1967 1st quarter	675	358	288	29
2nd quarter	715	376	295	44
3rd quarter	672	360	287	25
4th quarter	739	392	305	42
1968 1st quarter	726	354	331	41
2nd quarter	740	368	330	43
3rd quarter	782	400	323	59
4th quarter	964	493	367	104
1969 1st quarter	779	386	356	38
2nd quarter	852	435	365	53
3rd quarter	895	470	368	57
4th quarter	996	524	403	70
1970 1st quarter	893	464	379	50
2nd quarter	996	510	399	87
3rd quarter	1,001	546	395	61
4th quarter	1,164	617	445	103
1971 1st quarter	987	515	411	62

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX

Distributive Trades Order XXIII

Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)

Retail MLH 820, 821

Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 706 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 707 – Air Transport and 708 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance Banking Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar Businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2 are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

(*Continued from page* 571)

with a further, though less substantial, increase in 1972. The latest forecasts suggest the same level of investment for 1971 as the November/December forecasts but this now implies a rate of change of about one-quarter because the outturn for 1970 was some 10 per cent higher than expected at the time of the previous forecasts. For 1972 the latest forecasts suggest a further, though smaller, increase over 1971. However, forecasts for this industry have to be regarded with caution as estimates have shown considerable margins of uncertainty.

In the first quarter of 1971 the volume of investment is provisionally estimated to have been 28 per cent below the fourth quarter of 1970. This decline is not necessarily inconsistent with the forecast; the first quarter of 1970 also showed a substantial fall, but for the year the volume of expenditure was 14 per cent higher than in 1969 after allowing for investment grant distortions. Investment by this industry can move erratically from quarter to quarter as expenditure on individual ships can be substantial and payments may be made at irregular intervals over the course of construction.

REVISION TO FIGURES

An improvement has been made to the method of grossing up the quarterly returns for manufacturers which takes account of the relationship in previous years between the quarterly and subsequent annual census figures. This affects the quarterly series since the end of 1969.

Business Monitor

THE FOLLOWING TITLES and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscripition from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Production Series:

Monthly at £1 a year post free:

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Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:

Domestic Holloware for Fourth Quarter 1970
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Watches and Clocks for Fourth Quarter 1970
Engineers' Tools for Fourth Quarter 1970
Cutlery for Fourth Quarter 1970
Electric Light Fittings for Fourth Quarter 1970
Pesticides and Allied Products for First Quarter 1971
Colours for First Quarter 1971

Service and Distributive Series:

Monthly at £2 each a year post free:

Food Shops for April 1971
Clothing and Footwear Shops for April 1971
Durable Goods Shops for April 1971
Miscellaneous Non-food Shops for April 1971

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on March 31, 1971, on page 679.

DETAILED STATISTICS OF UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment.

The information in these statistics is, in fact, a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has about 6,000 commodity headings); there are 188 specified countries for consignment.

The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Applications should be made to the Statistical Office (Bill of Entry Section), HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, Ext 316 or 323 for Imports, or Ext. 314 or 315 for Exports, Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the first quarter of 1971

Manufacturers' stocks

MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS are provisionally estimated to have increase by £74 million at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted. This fairly substantial rise in stocks, although less than the stockbuilding in the fourth quarter of 1970, represents a rate of increase higher than the average rate in 1969 or 1970.

During the first quarter of 1971, stocks of finished goods rose by £80 million, the highest quarterly increase in recent years and the stocks/output ratio for finished goods rose by seven index-points during the quarter. Taken together, these two factors seem to indicate a certain amount of involuntary stockbuilding.

Work in progress showed a moderate increase which has followed a period of rather erratic stockbuilding in recent years, although there has been a build up of stocks of work in progress during the last three quarters of 1970.

Stocks of materials and fuel fell during the first quarter of 1971. This follows a period of moderate stockbuilding during 1970.

The ratio of manufacturers' stocks to production rose by four points to 95.4 (in index form, end 1962=100) during the first quarter. This ratio is considerably higher than the average ratios for 1968, 1969 and 1970.

Value of physical increase in stocks at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted

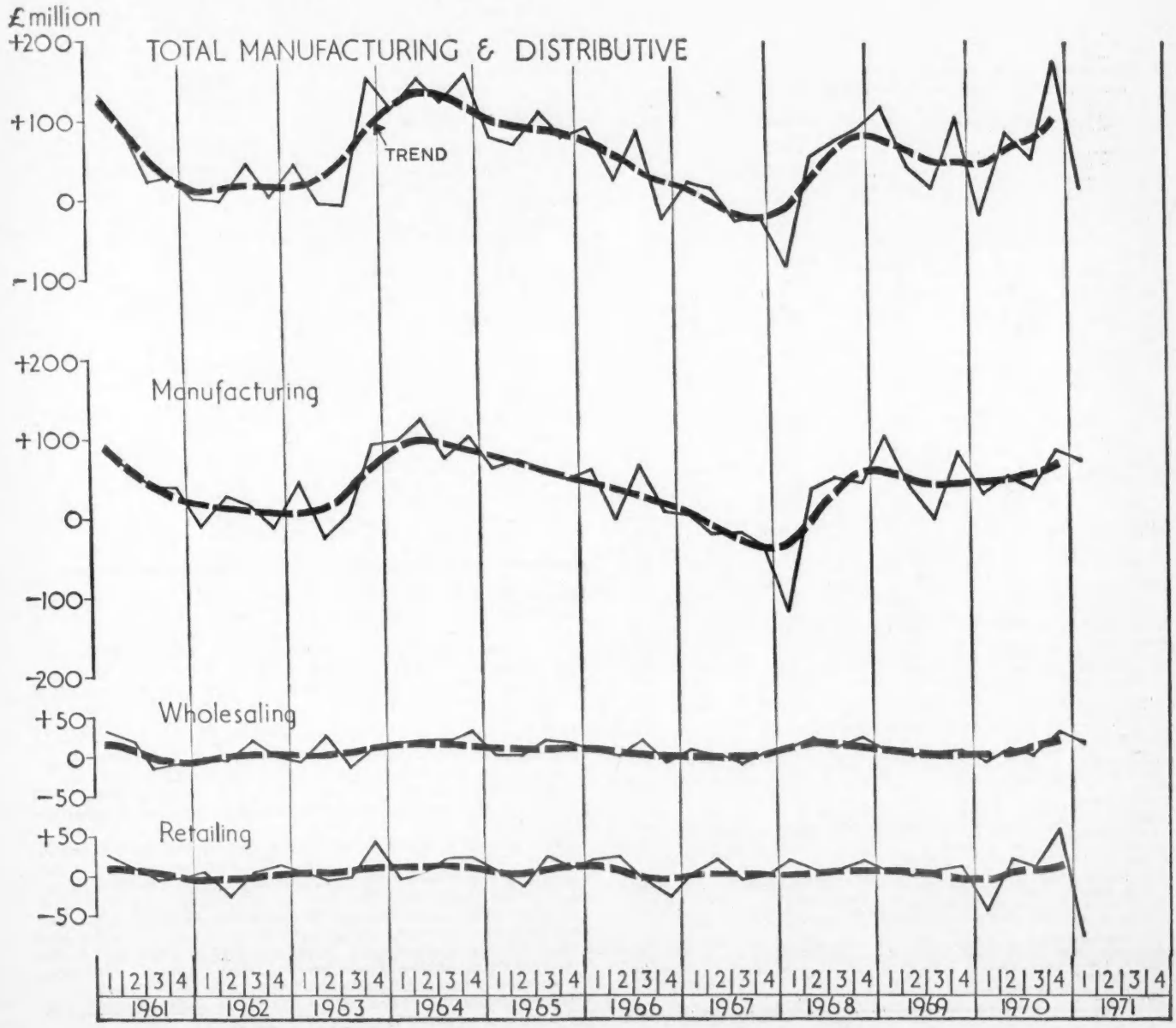


Table 1. Value of physical increase of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1970	10,131	7,509	1,226	1,357
1960	637	543	55	39
1961	296	234	32	30
1962	55	29	22	3
1963	191	122	25	43
1964	550	411	93	46
1965	341	263	47	31
1966	185	143	25	17
1967	– 2	–37	13	22
1968	138	23	75	41
1969	285	232	26	27
1970	307	214	42	51
1965 1st quarter	80	66	5	9
2nd quarter	71	78	4	–12
3rd quarter	111	67	21	23
4th quarter	79	51	18	11
1966 1st quarter	92	62	9	21
2nd quarter	28	2	1	25
3rd quarter	86	69	21	– 4
4th quarter	–21	10	– 6	–24
1967 1st quarter	23	8	10	6
2nd quarter	16	– 8	4	20
3rd quarter	–22	– 8	–10	– 4
4th quarter	–19	–30	9	1
1968 1st quarter	–82	–114	12	21
2nd quarter	55	39	26	– 9
3rd quarter	75	53	13	9
4th quarter	90	46	25	20
1969 1st quarter	117	105	6	5
2nd quarter	46	43	2	1
3rd quarter	16	—	8	8
4th quarter	106	84	10	13
1970 1st quarter	–14	32	– 5	–41
2nd quarter	87	55	11	21
3rd quarter	57	40	6	12
4th quarter	177	87	31	60
1971 1st quarter	19	74	20	–75

Distributive industries

The provisional estimates for wholesalers' stocks in the first quarter of 1971 show a further rise of £20 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted. This is the second consecutive quarter in which these stocks have shown a substantial increase compared with preceding quarters. Retailers' stock, on the other hand, fell back sharply by £75 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, more than offsetting the large increase in the fourth quarter of 1970.

Revision to figures

The figures for the fourth quarter of 1970 have been revised to take account of late returns received from contributors. Revised figures for the first quarter will be published in July.

NATIONAL REFERENCE LIBRARY OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION (Holborn Division)

'In London, I suppose, we may find every book that should be found anywhere' – James Boswell.

Whether or not these words were true when Boswell wrote them in the late 18th century, as far as modern science and technology are concerned the NRLSI makes every effort to make them true today. In the Library's two Divisions, over 23,000 current periodicals, 100,000 books and 11,000,000 patent specifications are kept freely open to the public without formality. In 1969, over 150,000 visits were made to the Holborn Division, where most of the technological literature is housed, and over 200,000 items were photocopied. Many thousands of requests for bibliographic assistance and technical data were answered by phone, telex and letter. The NRLSI's services are available to all those concerned with scientific and technological progress. Do your staff make enough use of them? For details write to the Keeper, NRLSI, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2 or telex 266959.

Table 2. Value of the physical increase of stocks held by manufacturing industry at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

		Analysis by industry group						Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1970	7,509	968	760	534	3,735	759	752	2,561	2,749	2,199
1960	543	39	46	83	285	30	60	226	146	171
1961	234	11	23	13	151	7	29	43	103	89
1962	29	29	– 1	–18	42	–19	– 3	–60	43	47
1963	122	46	–14	– 2	75	2	11	1	100	21
1964	411	1	47	31	239	61	32	147	178	86
1965	263	2	26	26	169	– 2	41	56	98	109
1966	143	–11	31	–16	84	26	30	–22	33	133
1967	–37	18	6	–27	11	–32	–12	–39	34	–33
1968	23	—	57	30	–91	2	25	6	—	17
1969	232	3	58	–23	118	47	30	39	22	172
1970	214	14	46	32	150	–23	– 5	98	36	80
1965 1st quarter	66	–13	– 2	10	52	10	10	1	48	17
2nd quarter	78	2	21	—	49	– 4	12	29	7	42
3rd quarter	67	16	4	7	34	– 7	14	13	32	22
4th quarter	51	– 2	4	10	34	– 1	6	12	11	28
1966 1st quarter	62	4	11	– 4	33	6	13	4	16	43
2nd quarter	2	—	7	–18	3	6	5	–22	13	11
3rd quarter	69	–15	6	18	40	10	10	23	—	46
4th quarter	10	—	6	–11	9	4	2	–28	4	34
1967 1st quarter	8	– 3	4	– 3	10	– 6	6	– 9	15	3
2nd quarter	– 8	3	–16	– 7	24	– 6	– 5	–21	4	9
3rd quarter	– 8	17	24	– 9	–27	– 3	– 9	– 1	3	–10
4th quarter	–30	1	– 6	– 8	4	–17	– 3	– 7	12	–34
1968 1st quarter	–114	3	–11	—	–91	– 9	– 7	–11	–26	–77
2nd quarter	39	—	31	8	–18	7	11	—	9	30
3rd quarter	53	–13	22	12	26	– 2	8	– 1	21	32
4th quarter	46	10	14	10	– 7	6	13	17	– 4	33
1969 1st quarter	105	2	16	– 4	57	24	11	20	20	66
2nd quarter	43	– 3	14	– 5	30	—	7	20	– 2	25
3rd quarter	—	15	– 4	–16	–15	13	7	–21	6	15
4th quarter	84	–11	33	1	47	9	5	20	– 2	66
1970 1st quarter	32	6	16	– 3	4	4	5	10	–27	49
2nd quarter	55	8	9	3	54	–12	– 7	40	40	–25
3rd quarter	40	–11	10	13	36	– 5	5	19	9	12
4th quarter	87	11	10	19	56	–11	2	30	14	43
1971 1st quarter	74							–16	10	80

INDUSTRY'S STOCKS, *continued*

Table 3. Value of the physical increase of stocks held by wholesalers at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal builders' materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1970	1,266	767	111	388
1960	55	32	4	19
1961	32	21	—	11
1962	22	4	4	15
1963	25	9	5	11
1964	93	49	13	30
1965	47	22	5	21
1966	25	18	—	7
1967	13	7	—	5
1968	75	48	3	24
1969	26	10	- 1	17
1970	42	8	- 6	40
1965 1st quarter	5	- 2	- 1	7
2nd quarter	4	2	—	2
3rd quarter	21	13	2	6
4th quarter	18	8	4	6
1966 1st quarter	9	8	2	- 1
2nd quarter	1	1	2	- 2
3rd quarter	21	18	- 3	7
4th quarter	- 6	- 8	- 1	3
1967 1st quarter	10	—	—	10
2nd quarter	4	9	- 4	- 2
3rd quarter	-10	-10	2	- 2
4th quarter	9	9	1	- 1
1968 1st quarter	12	15	1	- 4
2nd quarter	26	13	4	8
3rd quarter	13	10	- 2	4
4th quarter	25	10	- 1	16
1969 1st quarter	6	- 2	—	8
2nd quarter	2	- 7	- 1	10
3rd quarter	8	6	1	1
4th quarter	10	13	- 1	- 2
1970 1st quarter	- 5	-15	1	9
2nd quarter	11	6	- 4	9
3rd quarter	6	- 3	- 3	12
4th quarter	31	20	—	11
1971 1st quarter	20			

Table 4. Increase in the book value of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1970	13,441	10,018	1,670	1,753
1960	690	586	60	44
1961	416	315	40	61
1962	143	81	30	31
1963	348	253	44	50
1964	811	590	136	85
1965	612	490	73	50
1966	468	363	51	55
1967	150	70	47	33
1968	715	462	138	115
1969	1,027	822	104	102
1970	1,248	902	164	182
1965 1st quarter	190	124	—	65
2nd quarter	158	153	15	-10
3rd quarter	170	109	63	- 1
4th quarter	94	104	- 5	- 5
1966 1st quarter	253	162	7	84
2nd quarter	179	138	12	29
3rd quarter	99	68	52	21
4th quarter	-63	- 5	-20	57
1967 1st quarter	39	-14	-15	68
2nd quarter	29	18	1	11
3rd quarter	10	18	30	-38
4th quarter	73	49	32	- 8
1968 1st quarter	138	17	23	98
2nd quarter	211	169	30	12
3rd quarter	176	141	57	-22
4th quarter	190	135	28	27
1969 1st quarter	349	234	16	99
2nd quarter	236	216	18	2
3rd quarter	182	138	65	-21
4th quarter	260	234	4	22
1970 1st quarter	314	252	17	46
2nd quarter	319	256	26	38
3rd quarter	223	144	78	1
4th quarter	392	250	43	98
1971 1st quarter	247	190	32	26

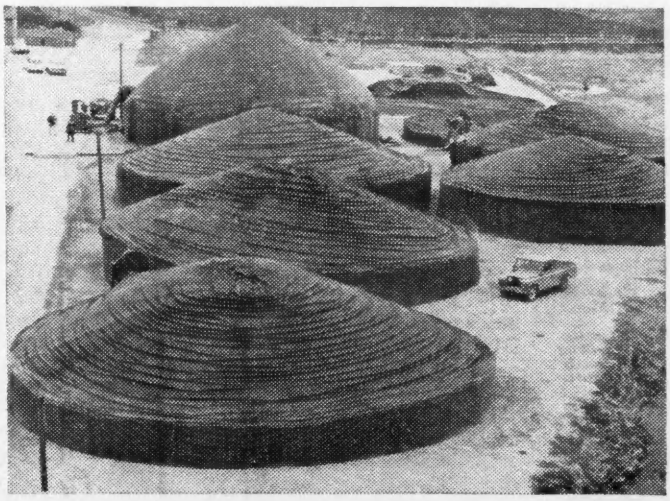
Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)
Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII:
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

EXPORT STOCKS FOR SHIPMENT

International freight forwarder Alltransport Ltd. has won a contract to handle 500,000 yards of cloth a month between China, Britain and the Congo; this quantity will later be doubled to 1 million yards a month. Picture shows Mr. Stanley Hampton (right), manager of Alltransport's Liverpool branch, checking the first shipment before it is loaded at Liverpool docks. Each bale, which contains over 1,200 yards of material, weighs just over 3 cwt.



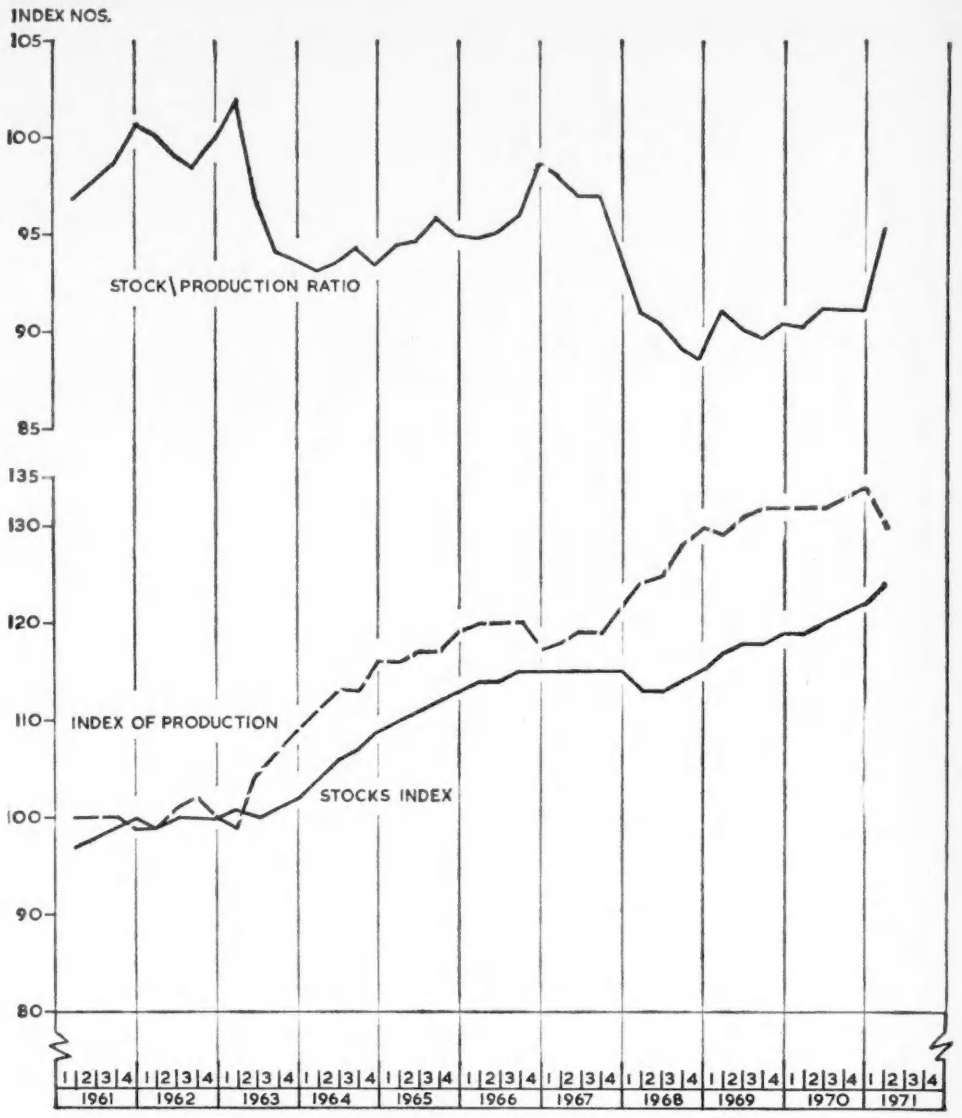
Six thousand tons of grain being stored in inflatable rubber silos at Twyford, Banbury. Cherwell Valley Silos, first firm in Britain to use such pneumatic silos, stores up to 10,000 tons in them. Now the firm has launched an international sales campaign for the 'Cherwell' silos, as seen here. Already very substantial orders have been received, including orders for East and West Pakistan, and New Zealand, worth more than £100,000.

Table 5. The relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production

Index numbers – 4th quarter – 1962 = 100
Seasonally adjusted

		Stock levels at 1962 prices	Production (with 1963 net output weight)	Ratio of Stocks to Production
1961 Q	1	97	100	96·9
	2	98	100	97·8
	3	99	100	98·8
	4	100	99	100·7
1962 Q	1	99	99	100·3
	2	100	101	99·1
	3	100	102	98·6
	4	100	100	100·0
1963 Q	1	101	99	102·1
	2	100	104	96·9
	3	101	107	94·2
	4	102	109	93·7
1964 Q	1	104	111	93·1
	2	106	113	93·6
	3	107	113	94·4
	4	109	116	93·5
1965 Q	1	110	116	94·5
	2	111	117	94·6
	3	112	117	95·9
	4	113	119	95·0
1966 Q	1	114	120	94·9
	2	114	120	95·1
	3	115	120	96·0
	4	115	117	98·7
1967 Q	1	115	118	98·1
	2	115	119	97·1
	3	115	119	97·0
	4	115	122	94·2
1968 Q	1	113	124	91·1
	2	113	125	90·5
	3	114	128	89·3
	4	115	130	88·7
1969 Q	1	117	129	90·5
	2	118	131	89·6
	3	118	132	89·2
	4	119	132	89·9
1970 Q	1	119	132	90·3
	2	120	132	91·3
	3	121	133	91·2
	4	122	134	91·3
1971 Q	1	124	130	95·4

Notes:
(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter: the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1963 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1962 for the purpose of this table. Estimates for the years preceding 1962 are based on the previous 1958 based index.
(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.



Retailers stocks in April

THE VALUE OF STOCKS at current prices held by retailers at the end of April showed an increase of 9 per cent over the corresponding month of last year; at constant prices there was an increase of 1 per cent compared with April 1970. These increases are less than those recorded in March of the last quarter of 1970.

Estimate of levels and percentage increases in retailers' stocks

Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices												
1966	124	126	127	136	140	139	131	137	137	146	156	134
1967	130	132	140	142	144	142	134	139	138	147	157	137
1968	133	136	147	147	151	148	141	147	146	156	168	148
1969	142	146	159	157	161	159	152	158	157	169	183	159
1970	150	153	163	165	166	167	161	169	167	184	204	177
1971	N.A.	N.A.	180	181								
1969	*6*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*7*
1970	*6*	*5*	*3*	*6*	*3*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*9*	*12*	*12*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*10*	*9*								

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At constant (December 1960) prices												
1966	111	113	122	121	124	124	116	120	120	128	136	116
1967	113	115	122	123	126	123	116	121	120	120	136	119
1968	115	117	126	124	127	124	118	123	122	130	139	122
1969	116	119	129	127	130	128	122	127	125	134	144	125
1970	118	119	127	127	127	128	122	127	125	136	150	130
1971	N.A.	N.A.	129	128								
1969	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*
1970	*1*	*—*	*– 2*	*—*	*– 2*	*—*	*—*	*—*	*—*	*2*	*5*	*4*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*2*	*1*								

Retailers' stocks in United Kingdom at end of December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

Steel consumption and stocks in the first quarter of 1971

Consumption of steel

CONSUMPTION OF STEEL in the first quarter 1971 is now estimated at 4,400,000 tons (6,000,000 tons ingot equivalent) after adjustment for normal seasonal variations. This is an upward revision of the provisional estimate published a month ago, but the change is insufficient to alter the view, then taken, that there have been only minor changes in consumption since the middle of 1968. Details are given in Table 1.

Stocks held by merchants and consumers

Seasonally adjusted, stocks are now estimated to have fallen by 91,000 tons (125,000 tons ingot equivalent). This is a considerably smaller decrease in stocks than was reported at the time of the provisional assessment, but it is still indicative of a turning away from the prolonged stock-build which extended almost uninterruptedly from the fourth quarter of 1968.

The aggregate decrease in stocks was spread unevenly among consuming industries: mechanical engineering and the miscellaneous category showed fairly substantial decreases while other industry groups showed negligible falls, or even small increases. Merchants' stocks fell by 21,000 tons, a rather sharp change of direction following increases of over 80,000 tons in each of the last two quarters of 1970.

Note:

In this series the statistics of stock-changes are collected by DTI directly from merchants and consumers by means of a voluntary return; the consumption of steel is inferred by subtracting stock-change from home steel deliveries reported by the joint statistical office of the private and public sectors of the United Kingdom steel industry, and adding imported supplies. Owing to a revision in the system of industrial classification of consumers, that office has encountered some delay in ascertaining the division of steel deliveries between industries in the first quarter of 1971. The corresponding division of consumption must accordingly be deferred.

Table 1. Consumption of finished steel by using industry

(Thousand tons)

Industry	1969	1970				1971	1969	1970				1971
	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter†	4th quarter	1st quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter†	4th quarter	1st quarter
							Seasonally adjusted					
Coalmining	106	127	112	88	109	N.A.	102	121	109	98	108	N.A.
Railways and rolling stock	94	97	95	105	95	N.A.	94	91	89	118	94	N.A.
Shipbuilding	171	174	160	159	175	N.A.	167	171	152	173	172	N.A.
Constructional engineering and building	685	718	750	677	675	N.A.	689	717	713	712	678	N.A.
Electrical engineering	183	200	194	182	178	N.A.	180	191	190	202	171	N.A.
Mechanical engineering	951	989	960	910	908	N.A.	943	978	917	976	896	N.A.
Motor vehicles	570	613	618	493	565	N.A.	589	587	567	551	584	N.A.
Hollow-ware	260	272	286	272	273	N.A.	271	268	273	278	284	N.A.
Wire and wire manufacturers	329	328	307	279	312	N.A.	328	315	291	308	312	N.A.
Other consuming industries	984	1,036	1,028	902	938	N.A.	972	1,004	994	977	929	N.A.
Total Home Consumption	4,333	4,554	4,510	4,067	4,228	4,570	4,335	4,443	4,295	4,393	4,228	4,399
Of which:												
Private consumers	4,110	4,337	4,306	3,888	3,995	..	4,126	4,222	4,097	4,198	4,009	..
Public organization	223	217	204	179	233	..	209	221	198	195	219	..

(†) 14-week period. Reduced to 13-week basis for purposes of comparison

Table 2. Estimated changes in consumers' and merchants' stocks of finished steel by consuming industry groups

(Thousand tons)

Industry	1970				1971	Stock at end of Mar. 1971	1970				1971	Stock at end of Mar 1971
	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter†	4th quarter	1st quarter		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter†	4th quarter	1st quarter	
							Seasonally adjusted					
Coalmining	– 13	—	+ 9	+ 6	+ 4	112	– 10	– 6	+ 8	+ 10	+ 6	117
Railways and rolling stocks	—	+ 5	+ 10	+ 11	– 2	117	– 1	+ 2	+ 8	+ 17	– 3	119
Shipbuilding	+ 4	– 2	– 7	+ 18	+ 2	294	+ 8	– 5	– 10	+ 20	+ 5	295
Constructional engineering and building	+ 46	– 4	+ 42	+ 87	+ 7	1,051	+140	—	+ 58	+ 73	+ 1	1,044
Electrical engineerng	+ 2	+ 4	+ 11	– 1	– 5	128	– 3	+ 3	+ 10	+ 6	– 9	127
Mechanical engineering	+ 46	+ 39	– 7	– 1	– 18	902	+ 33	+ 36	+ 10	– 2	– 28	896
Motor vehicles	+ 43	+ 1	+ 4	– 10	+ 9	466	+ 23	+ 16	—	– 1	– 7	454
Hollow-ware	+ 20	– 6	– 7	– 34	—	154	+ 12	– 5	– 1	– 33	– 9	148
Wire and wire manufac factures	+ 16	+ 15	+ 3	+ 7	+ 1	137	+ 15	+ 11	+ 6	+ 9	+ 1	138
Other consuming industries	+ 36	+ 22	+ 2	– 33	– 5	716	+ 11	+ 15	+ 19	– 18	– 27	709
Total change in consumers' stocks	+200	+ 74	+ 60	+ 50	– 7	4,077	+128	+ 67	+108	+ 81	– 70	4,047
Of which:												
Private consumers	+212	+ 68	+ 39	+ 32	– 15	3,830	+140	+ 72	+ 87	+ 52	– 56	3,814
Public organizations	– 12	+ 6	+ 21	+ 18	+ 8	247	– 12	– 5	+ 21	+ 29	– 14	233
Changes in merchants' stocks	+ 12	+ 63	+ 64	+ 92	– 22	840	+ 12	+ 54	+ 82	+ 83	– 21	842
Total changes by consumers and merchants	+212	+137	+124	+142	– 29	4,917	+140	+121	+190	+164	– 91	4,889

(†) 14-week period. Reduced to 13-week basis for purposes of comparison

Table 3. Estimated change in consumers' and merchants' stocks of finished steel by product

(Thousand tons)

Product	1968		1969				1970				1971	Stock at end of Mar. 1971
	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter†	4th quarter	1st quarter	
Sheet	+14	+ 3	+ 85	+ 44	– 38	– 19	+ 6	+ 57	+ 40	– 9	– 63	709
Plate	+ 7	+ 59	+ 84	+ 50	+ 5	+ 7	+ 40	+ 34	+ 64	+ 76	– 28	1,000
Tinplate	+ 2	+ 17	+ 15	+ 21	– 4	– 3	+ 19	– 10	– 5	– 41	+24	178
Reinforcing bars and rods	– 2	– 5	+ 20	+ 2	– 9	– 9	+ 11	+ 18	+ 23	+ 4	– 19	183
Other steel products	– 44	+ 81	+137	+ 92	– 27	+68	+136	+ 38	+ 2	+112	+57	2,847
Total consumers' and merchants' stock changes	– 23	+155	+341	+209	– 73	+44	+212	+137	+124	+142	– 29	4,917

(†) 14-week period. Reduced to 13 weeks basis for purposes of comparison

Retail trade in April

THE SEASONALLY adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in April was 104.7 (1966=100). This is the same as in the fourth quarter of 1970 and suggests that the level of trade may be becoming firmer following the low average for the first quarter of 1971.

The first quarter's figures were adversely affected, particularly in February, by the reduction in turnover of mail order businesses, whose trade does not appear to have been taken up by other retailers. In April mail order businesses made good some of the business lost by them in the preceding three months. Taking January to April together and comparing with the fourth quarter of last year total trade was on average 2 per cent down in volume; 'other non-food' shops, principally under the influence of mail order businesses, fell by 4 per cent and sales by food shops and clothing and footwear shops each decreased by 1 per cent, while sales by durable goods shops showed little change.

The total volume of sales by all kinds of business in April was 1½ per cent more than in April 1970. At current prices there was an increase of 10 per cent over this period.

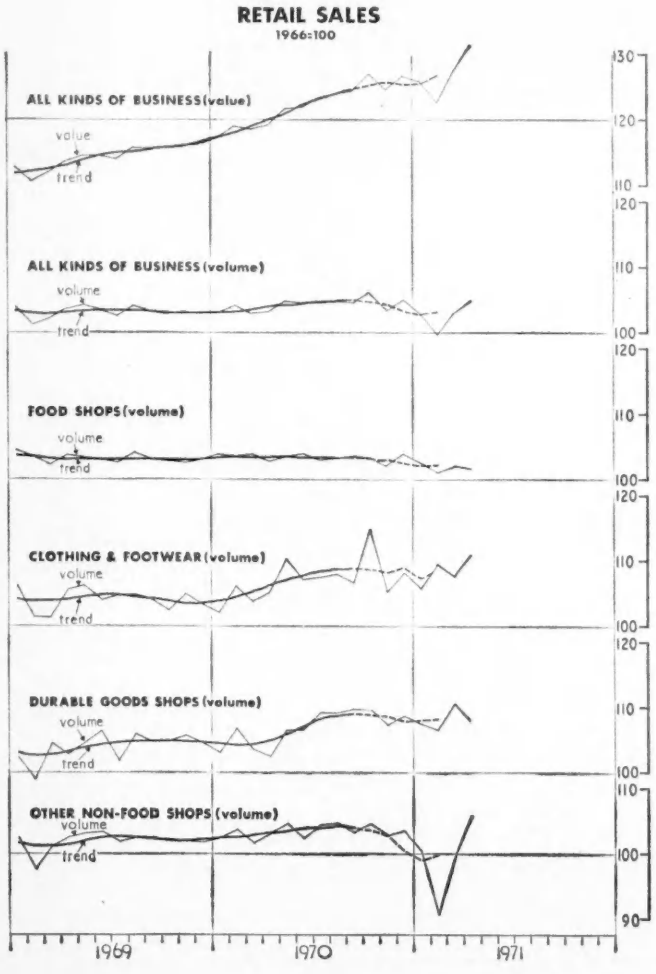


Table 1. Volume of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1966 prices) (†) 1966 = 100

(Sales in 1966 £ million Provisional estimates)	All kinds of business (‡) (11,372)	Food shops (‡) (4,952)	Non-food shops: Total (‡) (6,420)	Clothing and footwear shops (1,727)	Durable goods shops (1,176)	Other non-food shops (§) (3,517)
1967	101·4	101·2	101·5	100	103	102
1968	103·6	102·1	104·8	104	108	104
1969	103·0	103·1	102·9	104	104	102
1970	104·2	103·3	105·0	107	107	103
1969 2nd quarter	103·7	103·3	104·2	105	105	103
3rd quarter	103·2	103·1	103·2	105	104	102
4th quarter	102·9	102·8	102·9	103	105	102
1970 1st quarter	103·3	103·7	103·1	104	104	102
2nd quarter	104·2	103·4	104·9	107	105	103
3rd quarter	104·6	103·1	105·9	107	109	104
4th quarter	104·7	103·1	106·0	109	109	104
1971 1st quarter	101·9	101·8	101·9	108	108	99
1970 October	106·0	103·2	108·2	115	110	105
November	103·3	102·0	104·3	105	107	103
December*	104·9	103·8	105·7	108	109	103
1971 January	102·7	102·4	103·1	106	107	100
February	99·7	101·0	98·5	109	106	91
March*	103·0	101·9	103·7	108	111	100
April	104·7	101·6	107·7	111	108	106
1970 Oct.-Dec.	104·7	103·1	106·0	109	109	104
1971 Jan.-April	102·6	101·7	103·3	108	108	99
Percentage increase	*–2·0*	*–1·4*	*–2·5*	*–1*	—	*–4*

Table 2. Value of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) (†) 1966 = 100

(Sales in 1966 £ million Provisional estimates)	All kinds of business (‡) (11,372)	Food shops (‡) (4,952)	Non-food shops: Total (‡) (6,420)	Clothing and footwear shops (1,727)	Durable goods shops (1,176)	Other non-food shops (§) (3,517)
1967	103·0	103·0	102·9	102	104	103
1968	109·2	108·0	110·2	107	113	111
1969	114·3	115·3	113·5	112	113	115
1970	122·4	122·2	122·6	121	123	123
1969 2nd quarter	114·3	114·6	114·1	112	113	115
3rd quarter	115·1	115·9	114·3	113	113	116
4th quarter	116·1	117·5	115·4	113	115	117
1970 1st quarter	118·4	119·4	117·6	115	117	119
2nd quarter	121·0	120·9	121·3	121	120	122
3rd quarter	123·9	123·3	124·6	122	127	125
4th quarter	126·2	125·3	127·0	127	128	127
1971 1st quarter	125·5	126·9	124·4	127	130	121
1970 October	127·1	124·7	129·1	132	129	127
November	124·7	124·2	125·1	122	127	126
December*	126·7	126·6	126·9	126	129	127
1971 January	125·9	126·9	125·2	124	129	124
February	122·7	125·7	120·1	129	128	114
March*	127·5	127·9	127·1	128	133	125
April	131·3	129·7	133·0	133	132	133
1970 Oct.-Dec.	126·2	125·3	127·0	127	128	127
1971 Jan.-April	126·9	127·6	126·4	128	130	124
Percentage increase	*0·6*	*1·8*	*–0·5*	*1*	2	*–2*

All the series in Tables 1 and 2 are seasonally adjusted independently of each other, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment. In a similar way differences between the seasonally adjusted series of value and volume for the same broad group may be due to inconsistencies in the method of seasonal adjustment and should not be taken as wholly attributable to price changes.

(†) The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by April 1971 sales was the four weeks from April 4, 1971 to May 1, 1971, the corresponding period in 1970 was from April 5, 1970 to May 2, 1970. As the figures are based on the values of sales they are affected by price movements, including changes in purchase tax.

(‡) The indices for all shops, food shops and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit.

(§) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in April

THE POSTAL STRIKE affected considerably the figures so far this year for new credit extended on hire purchase and other instalment credit business. Mail order business was particularly disrupted in the first quarter, though it appeared to be making good some arrears in April. Total new credit extended in January-April averaged £141 million a month, £10 million less than the rate in the fourth quarter last year, though in April the total reached £158 million. Finance house business averaged some £72 million a month so far this year, much the same as in the fourth quarter, but new credit extended by retailers, at £70 a month, was about a tenth less.

Both department stores and durable goods shops showed some increase in credit sales compared with the fourth quarter last year but credit sales by other instalment credit retailers, dominated by mail order business, were about a fifth down.

Total instalment debt has increased more slowly this year, by about £3 million a month compared with £10 million a month in the fourth quarter.

Rebasing of retailers series

The series for the instalment credit business of retailers have been provisionally rebased using the broad results of the 1966 Census of Distribution for the various kinds of business. The Census was designed to provide, *inter alia*, new benchmark figures for the monthly inquiry and the previous reference base 1961 = 100 has now been changed to 1966 = 100. A final rebasing, incorporating the reclassification of contributors to different kinds of business and the reweighting of size groups within each kind of business, will be published in due course.

The statistics of retailers' total turnover were provisionally rebased in 1968 (see the *Board of Trade Journal*, April 5, 1968), using the provisional results of the Census of Distribution; but figures of instalment credit business were not available in the Census results compiled at that time, and the provisional rebasing of the instalment credit series had to await the availability of the final Census data. These were published in Volume 1 of the Census Report but the classification of credit traders calling on customers has since been reconsidered and new results more in line with the practice at previous censuses prepared; these have been used in this rebasing and will appear in Volume 2 of the Census Report shortly to be published.

Comparison of the 1966-based figures for instalment credit sales and for instalment debt outstanding with the estimates given by the 1961-based series reveals differences for certain kinds of business. In particular, debt outstanding to durable goods shops is higher in the rebased series, while the figures of debt owing to 'other instalment credit retailers' have been reduced. The estimates of total new credit and repayments are somewhat higher, but the figures of total debt outstanding to retailers are not much changed. Reclassification of firms between the two Censuses because of changes in the nature of their business is one reason for the differences; another is that the panel of contributors to the monthly inquiry, being a sample, is unlikely to reflect precisely the experience of all retailers in the various kinds of business.

Seasonal adjustment

The opportunity has been taken to bring up-to-date the seasonal adjustments of the series for both finance houses and retailers. The index numbers of instalment credit sales by department stores and other instalment credit retailers, and the figure of the change in debt owed to retailers in total, are shown for the first time in seasonally adjusted form.

It is necessary to review the seasonal adjustment of the series from time to time to take account of more recent experience. There are, nevertheless, uncertainties in ascertaining the appropriate seasonal adjustments, particularly so in the case of the series on new credit extended by finance houses. Lending in connection with the acquisition of cars is an important part of total credit extended and, in consequence, this series is much influenced by the seasonal pattern in the demand for cars. In recent years this seasonal pattern has

Table 1. Hire purchase and other instalment credit business seasonally adjusted.

£ million

	Finance Houses (†)		Retailers (‡)		Total	
	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt
Debt outstanding at December 31, 1970 (unadjusted)	—	—	—	—	—	1,384
1967	746	-15	774	-25	1,520	-40
1968	769	26	831	17	1,600	43
1969	701	-21	816	2	1,517	-19
1970	822	58	894	29	1,716	87
1969 2nd quarter	173	-10	206	8	379	- 2
3rd quarter	176	- 4	206	- 3	382	- 7
4th quarter	180	—	210	2	390	2
1970 1st quarter	187	6	216	6	403	12
2nd quarter	204	18	219	8	423	26
3rd quarter	211	11	227	9	438	20
4th quarter	220	23	232	6	452	29
1971 1st quarter	213	17	193	-17	406	—
1970 October	69	8	80	2	149	10
November	71	2	77	2	148	4
December	80	13	75	2	155	15
1971 January	68	7	70	—	138	7
February	70	8	48	4	118	12
March	75	2	75	-21	150	-19
April	72	4	86	10	158	14
1970 Oct.-Dec.	73	23	77	6	151	29
1971 Jan.-April	72	21	70	- 7	141	14
Percentage increase	*- 2*		*- 9*		*- 6*	

(†) Direct business only: i.e. excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers

(‡) Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to Table 2.

Table 2. Retailers' instalment credit sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	Total of selected kinds of business (†)	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers (‡)
H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1966 (§) £ million	(862)	(327)	(46)	(489)
1967	103	101	105	104
1968	110	108	112	111
1969	109	100	114	114
1970	119	112	123	124
1969 2nd quarter	109	101	117	114
3rd quarter	109	100	114	115
4th quarter	111	102	117	117
1970 1st quarter	114	108	113	118
2nd quarter	118	112	123	122
3rd quarter	122	115	130	126
4th quarter	124	115	128	130
1971 1st quarter	105	120	133	93
1970 October	127	114	134	135
November	124	114	123	131
December*	121	116	128	124
1971 January	113	119	131	107
February	84	122	137	53
March*	117	120	130	113
April	136	116	136	150
1970 Oct.-Dec.	124	115	128	130
1971 Jan.-April	113	119	133	106
Percentage increase	*- 9*	*4*	*4*	*-18*

(†) Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'.

(‡) General stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments.

(§) Excluding sales against checks issued by other organizations.

The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by April 1971 sales was the four weeks from April 4, 1971 to May 1, 1971, the corresponding period in 1970 was from April 5, 1970 to May 2, 1970.

altered, notably through the change in the date when the new index letter begins, thus adding to the difficulties of seasonal adjustment. In consequence the seasonally adjusted series should be interpreted with some caution and less reliance placed on a single month's figure than on the run of figures over a period. As a guide in helping to discern the underlying trend in the recent past the tables will show comparative periods, usually of the latest three months with the preceding three months.

Note

Starting this month, the detailed monthly statistics of instalment credit business are being published in the Business Monitor series, rather than in *Trade and Industry*. Seasonally adjusted figures of new credit extended by, and of the change in debt outstanding to finance houses and retailers, and index numbers of the instalment credit sales by broad groups of shops will still be published in *Trade and Industry*; the Business Monitors will be published on the same day.

There will be two Business Monitors for instalment credit business, i.e.

SD6 Instalment credit business of finance houses

SD8 Instalment credit business of retailers

Each Monitor will contain detailed figures for a run of months, together with a brief commentary. Business Monitors may be obtained from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1. The annual subscription for each of these Monitors is £1. Bulk subscriptions are available at £9 for 25 copies, £15 for 50 copies and £6 for every additional 25 copies.

Over 400,000 foreign visitors in April

A TOTAL OF 411,000 foreign visitors to Britain in April is reported by the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Tourist Authority.

The April arrivals brought the total number of foreign visitors to Britain in the first four months of the year to 1,017,000, a rise of 113,000 (12½ per cent) over the corresponding period of 1970. The trend after seasonal adjustment continues upward.

During the first four months of this year Britain received a total of 660,000 visitors from Western European countries, compared with 595,000 in the same period last year. Visitors from the United States during the first four months numbered 243,000, compared with 215,000 last year.

Preliminary information relating to the first quarter indicates that the number of Commonwealth visitors was slightly lower than in the first quarter of last year. The first quarter accounts for about 15 per cent of the year's total.

There was a very large increase in the number of United Kingdom residents taking winter holidays abroad in the first three months of the year. The number of people going abroad totalled 1,041,000, compared with 851,000 in the same period of 1970. This represented an increase of 22 per cent. The numbers taking winter holidays in Spain in the first three months of the year were 2½ times as large as last year.

The diverging trends in the numbers of inward and outward visitors were reflected in the estimates of earnings from overseas visitors in the first quarter of the year, and the expenditure of United Kingdom residents going abroad. After seasonal adjustments, earnings from all overseas visitors amounted to £109 million. Expenditure by United Kingdom residents going abroad is estimated to have been £110 million.

Further details will be given in the *Business Monitor, M6: Overseas Travel and Tourism*, to be published by HMSO later this month.

Table 1. Number of foreign visitors

(Thousands per month)

	Total		Western Europe		United States		Other foreign countries	
1964	160		95		49		16	
1965	180		108		56		17	
1966	207		123		63		21	
1967	227		134		70		23	
1968	259		157		73		29	
1969	320		190		95		35	
1970 Year	378		221		117		41	
	Unadjusted	S. Adjusted	Unadjusted	S. Adjusted	Unadjusted	S. Adjusted	Unadjusted	S. Adjusted
January	149	349	88	200	38	108	23	42
February	147	351	92	201	35	109	19	41
March	296	396	207	228	63	125	27	43
April	312	372	201	227	79	105	32	39
May	415	382	252	238	123	107	41	37
June	509	372	265	223	197	112	48	37
July	822	351	500	200	251	113	71	38
August	681	383	373	220	239	123	69	40
September	447	391	222	226	165	122	60	43
October	315	398	178	240	96	117	42	42
November	213	395	128	233	59	122	26	41
December	235	401	147	234	57	121	30	46
1971 January	176	417	103	233	46	133	27	50
February	182	426	119	253	40	125	23	48
March	248	396†	160	230	60	121*	27	45
April	411	434	278	263	97	127	36	44

† Revised

Source: Home Office

The figures are limited to visitors of foreign nationality, who represent about two-thirds of all overseas visitors. They exclude Commonwealth citizens and visitors (other than United States citizens) arriving from the Irish Republic.

Note: seasonally adjusted figures

Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another can be misleading. The increase in numbers in April 1971 compared with a year earlier is partly due to Easter having been later this year than last. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends.

In estimating the seasonal adjustments, allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment has also been made for the effect of the varying date of Easter on the number of Western European visitors. (The numbers coming from further afield are not significantly affected.) Easter this year was rather later than its average position in the calendar, with a consequent tendency for more visitors to be recorded in April and fewer in March. This effect is eliminated from the seasonally adjusted figures.

Table 2. Overseas earnings and expenditure

£ million

	Earnings from overseas visitors to United Kingdom		Expenditure by United Kingdom residents overseas		Balance
1969	359		324		35
1970	433		388		45
	Unadjusted	S. adjusted	Unadjusted	S. adjusted	S. adjusted
1970 1st qtr.	59	105	40	93	12
2nd qtr.	111	106	96	93	13
3rd qtr.	182	108	196	99	9
4th qtr.	81	114	56	103	11
1971 1st qtr.	59	109	50	110	– 1

Source: International Passenger Survey

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Turnover of the catering trades, laundries and dry cleaners and hairdressers in April

Table 1. Turnover of all Caterers seasonally adjusted. Index numbers of turnover per week†

1964 = 100

	Value at current prices £1,985 million
1964	100
1965	106
1966	111
1967	113
1968	117
1969	126
1970	136
1968 1st quarter	115
2nd quarter	116
3rd quarter	118
4th quarter	120
1969 1st quarter	123
2nd quarter	125
3rd quarter	127
4th quarter	129
1970 1st quarter	133
2nd quarter	136
3rd quarter	137
4th quarter	140
1971 1st quarter	145
1970 November	140
December*	141
1971 January	144
February	145
March*	146
April	146
1970 November-1971 January	141
1971 February-April	146
Percentage increase	*3*

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The April 1971 period was the four weeks from April 4 to May 1, 1971. The April 1970 period was the four weeks from April 5 to May 2, 1970.

Note: *All figures in this commentary are at current prices*

Catering trades

TOTAL TURNOVER in the catering trades in the three months February-April 1971 was 3 per cent more, after allowing for seasonal influences, than in the preceding three months. This suggests a rather more marked upward trend than prevailed in 1970.

Percentage changes in turnover (not seasonally adjusted) compared with a year earlier for the main kinds of catering business are shown below:

Value of caterers' turnover: percentage increases on a year earlier

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restuarants cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1970 4th quarter	9	12	5	11	4
1971 January-April	10	10	7	12	– 1

Laundries and dry cleaners

The turnover of laundries and dry cleaners increased by 6 per cent in the first four months of 1971, compared with a year earlier, the same increase as had been recorded in the fourth quarter of 1970.

Hairdressers

Hairdressers' turnover increased by 1 per cent in the first four months of 1971 compared with a year earlier, the same increase as had been recorded in the fourth quarter of 1970.

Table 2. Laundries and dry cleaners (excluding launderettes)

Index numbers of turnover per week *and percentage increase on a year earlier*†

1966 = 100

Kind of business Turnover in 1966 (Provisional estimates)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total all Laundries and Dry Cleaners (£137 million)	1967	100	97	104	102	99	94	100	96	104	104	104	104	99	102	104	101	93
	1968	100	96	103	101	100	90	97	100	100	105	102	104	100	100	104	104	94
	1969	101	97	105	103	100	93	97	101	102	103	103	103*	101	104	106	104	92
	1970	105	98	110	107	106	96	100	98	110	110	110	110	106	106	110	109	100
	1971		105				102	107	107	110								
	1970	*4*	*1*	*5*	*4*	*6*	*3*	*4*	*– 6*	*8*	*1*	*6*	*7*	*5*	*1*	*4*	*4*	*9*
	1971	*6§*	*8*				*6*	*7*	*10*	*1*								
Laundries (£81 million)	1967	100	97	103	100	99	98	100	95	102	104	103	104	99	99	102	102	93
	1968	101	97	102	101	102	95	98	99	98	105	103	105	100	99	105	106	96
	1969	104	101	105	105	103	99	100	103	101	110	105	107*	103	105	108	108	96
	1970	108	101	113	110	109	103	103	97	112	111	114	113	109	107	112	113	103
	1971		109				108	109	109	112								
	1970	*4*	*—*	*7*	*4*	*5*	*4*	*2*	*– 5*	*11*	*1*	*9*	*6*	*6*	*2*	*4*	*5*	*7*
	1971	*6§*	*8*				*5*	*6*	*12*	*—*								
Dry cleaners, etc. (£56 million)	1967	101	96	105	104	99	88	101	99	106	105	104	103	100	108	107	99	91
	1968	99	94	103	100	98	82	96	102	104	105	101	101	99	101	103	102	90
	1969	97	92	103	99	95	84	91	98	103	108	100	96*	97	104	103	98	85
	1970	101	94	105	103	101	85	96	99	105	109	102	105	100	104	107	102	96
	1971		100				92	103	105	107								
	1970	*4*	*2*	*2*	*4*	*7*	*—*	*5*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*9*	*4*	*—*	*5*	*3*	*12*
	1971	*6§*	*7*				*8*	*7*	*6*	*2*								

For notes see Table 1. § January-April.

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Table 3. Hairdressers

Index numbers of turnover per week *and percentage increase on a year earlier*† 1966 = 100

Kind of business Turnover in 1966 (Provisional estimates)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total all Hairdressers (£136 million)	1967	102	98	102	104	104	96	98	101	101	103	102	105	105	101	101	101	110
	1968	104	98	104	106	107	94	98	102	104	103	105	108	107	105	103	103	113
	1969	104	101	105	106	106	99	98	104	106	107	104	107*	108	103	105	104	107
	1970	105	101	105	106	106	99	101	102	103	106	105	109	107	104	104	105	110
	1971		102				101	102	103	105								
	1970	—	—	—	—	*1*	*- 1*	*4*	*- 2*	*- 2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	—	—	*- 1*	*1*	*2*
	1971	*1§*	*1*				*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*								
Men's hairdressers and men's hairdresser-tobacconists (£27 million)	1967	103	97	99	106	108	99	98	96	96	98	103	109	105	104	102	102	116
	1968	105	97	103	109	110	100	98	95	100	98	109	109	108	109	103	104	121
	1969	108	100	105	112	112	101	98	99	102	103	109	112*	114	110	111	108	122
	1970	109	103	107	112	116	103	105	100	100	103	115	112	113	112	110	109	126
	1971		103				105	103	100	103								
	1970	*2*	*3*	*2*	—	*1*	*2*	*7*	—	*- 2*	—	*5*	—	*- 1*	*2*	*- 1*	*1*	*3*
	1971	*1§*	*1*				*2*	—	—	*3*								
Women's hairdressers and men's and women's hairdressers (£109 million)	1967	102	99	103	103	103	95	99	103	103	104	101	104	101	101	100	100	107
	1968	103	98	105	105	106	92	98	104	106	105	103	107	107	103	103	103	110
	1969	103	101	106	104	102	99	97	106	107	109	102	106*	106	101	102	102	102
	1970	103	100	104	104	103	97	99	103	105	107	102	108	105	101	101	103	104
	1971		102				99	101	104	105								
	1970	—	*- 1*	*- 1*	—	*1*	*- 2*	*2*	*- 3*	*- 2*	*- 2*	—	*2*	—	*- 1*	*- 1*	*1*	*2*
	1971	*1§*	*2*				*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*								

For notes see Table 1. § – January-April.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, June 11, 1971
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
				BRITISH	
Wuthering Heights	Br/E 35514/12/6/76	104	June 8	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	American International Productions (England) Ltd.
Mining Review No. 10 – 24th Year	Br/E 35518/12/6/76	10	June 9	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Movietone News 2192	Br/E 35270/12/6/76	7	June 11	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2192A	Br/E 35271/12/6/76	7	June 11	" " " "	" "
				FOREIGN	
Wife Swapping French-Style	F 35512	106	June 8	English Film Company Ltd.	Albatros Films, Paris
S For Sex	F 35513	90	June 8	" " "	" "
Hot Pants	F 35515	70	June 8	D.U.K. Films Ltd.	Les Films Montfort, Montfort L'Amaury
Sex Is Not For Virgins	F 35516	76	June 8	S.F. Films Distributors Ltd.	Romano Film Productions, Munich
Techniques Of Physical Love	F 35517	83	June 8	" " "	Gemini Film, Berlin
T.H.X. 1138	F 35519	95	June 9	Warner Bros. Distributors Ltd.	American Zoetrope
The Big Bounce	F 35520	103	June 9	" " "	Greenway Productions Inc.
Jealousy Italian Style	F 35521	106	June 9	" " "	Dean Film, Rome, Juppiter Generale Cinematografica, Rome and Midega Films, Madrid
Flight Of The Doves	F 35522	101	June 10	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Rainbow Productions Inc.
I Never Sang For My Father	F 35523	92	June 10	" " " "	Columbia Pictures Industries Inc.

Correction to the Register
In the list of films registered during the week ended Friday, April 23, 1971, the maker's name of the film 'The Last Valley' (Br/E 35454/24/4/76) should read 'Seamaster Films Limited'
Amendment to the Register:
The title of the film 'Satan's Skin' (Br/E 35298/17/1/76) registered on January 14, 1971, has been amended to 'Blood On Satan's Claw'

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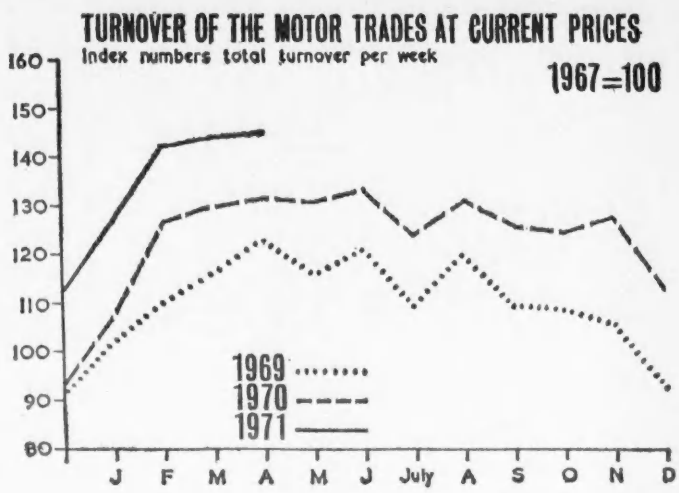
Turnover of the motor trades in April

THE TOTAL turnover of the motor trades in April was 10 per cent higher than a year earlier. Taking March and April together (Easter was in April this year but in March last year) turnover was 11 per cent higher than a year ago, as against an increase of 15 per cent in January-February and a similar increase, of 15 per cent, in the second half of last year. As these figures relate to turnover at current prices, they include the effect of price increases.

Sales of new motor vehicles in March-April were 12 per cent more by value than a year earlier, compared with increases of 22 per cent in January-February and 23 per cent in the second half of last year. Sales in value terms of secondhand motor vehicles in March-April were 10 per cent up on a year earlier, compared with increases of 15 per cent in January-February and 17 per cent in the second half of last year.

The value of sales of petrol, oil and accessories, together with receipts from servicing and repairs, was 10 per cent up on a year earlier in March-April, the same increase as in both January-February and the second half of last year.



Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage increases on a year earlier†

1967 = 100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1967 £ million)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total turnover	1967	100	96	106	102	97	92	99	97	106	103	109	107	100	98	101	104	87
(£4,198 million)	1968	109	119	108	106	102	108	122	127	106	112	106	106	109	103	106	111	91
	1969	111	109	120	113	103	102	110	116	123	116	121	110*	120	110	109	106	93
	1970	126	122	132	127	121	107	127	130	132	131	133	124	131	126	125	128	113
	1971	140‡	138				127	142	144	145								
	1970	*13*	*11*	*10*	*12*	*19*	*5*	*15*	*12*	*7*	*13*	*11*	*12*	*9*	*15*	*15*	*20*	*21*
	1971	*13§*	*13*				*19*	*12*	*11*	*10*								
Analysis of turnover:	1967	100	99	110	96	95	95	103	100	111	107	110	104	94	92	98	107	83
Sales of new motor vehicles	1968	109	139	102	96	99	127	144	147	94	114	99	90	102	97	102	118	76
(£1,475 million)	1969	105	110	119	104	87	97	115	120	131	114	113	93*	119	100	95	90	75
	1970	123	125	133	120	113	100	132	139	136	128	134	112	130	119	117	122	103
	1971	148‡	145				133	150	151	158								
	1970	*17*	*12*	*12*	*16*	*32*	*3*	*15*	*16*	*4*	*12*	*19*	*21*	*9*	*19*	*23*	*36*	*38*
	1971	*16§*	*16*				*33*	*14*	*8*	*16*								
Sales of secondhand motor vehicles	1967	100	93	112	106	90	79	100	99	111	107	118	111	103	104	101	101	67
(£766 million)	1968	103	118	107	102	86	94	130	130	106	112	103	104	104	97	96	94	68
	1969	100	101	112	99	88	89	104	110	118	108	111	95*	108	95	95	96	71
	1970	112	112	121	114	102	92	119	121	125	123	115	110	124	109	113	114	83
	1971	128‡	127				106	136	136	134								
	1970	*12*	*10*	*7*	*15*	*18*	*4*	*15*	*11*	*6*	*14*	*3*	*16*	*14*	*16*	*19*	*20*	*16*
	1971	*12§*	*13*				*15*	*14*	*12*	*8*								
All other sales and receipts	1967	100	94	101	104	101	95	95	93	100	98	104	108	103	101	102	103	98
(£1,958 million)	1968	111	104	113	115	111	100	102	111	115	112	114	118	115	110	112	112	110
	1969	121	112	124	126	121	111	110	115	120	121	130	131*	126	123	125	122	116
	1970	133	123	136	137	135	118	126	126	131	136	140	139	134	137	136	137	132
	1971	138‡	137				132	137	142	140								
	1970	*10*	*10*	*10*	*8*	*12*	*7*	*15*	*9*	*9*	*13*	*7*	*6*	*6*	*12*	*9*	*12*	*14*
	1971	*10§*	*11*				*11*	*9*	*13*	*7*								

† The periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are five weeks.
‡ Index numbers for period January to April 1971.
§ Percentage change for period January to April 1971 compared with the corresponding period for 1970.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Export promotion: Changes in official support arrangements

OVERSEAS TRADE FAIRS

THE FOLLOWING changes affecting the Joint Venture and Pavilion Schemes under which the Department of Trade and Industry supports British firms at certain overseas trade fairs will become immediately effective:

British Pavilions: There will be a uniform charge for firms participating at British Pavilions and all-British fairs. This will be £1.50 per square foot for inside space and shell stand, and £0.50 per square foot for outside space. At events in countries where metric measurements apply the rates will be £15 per square metre inside and £5 per square metre outside.

Joint Ventures: Firms participating under the Joint Venture Scheme will be charged a participation fee of £50. They will be provided with space and shell stand, normally 150 square feet. In certain circumstances and where space is available exhibitors in joint ventures may be provided at cost with space and stand in excess of this area. The present returnable deposit will no longer be required.

Co-operative Advertising: The provisions of the Co-operative Advertising Scheme will not apply to participations in established trade fairs.

Translation: Participants in officially supported events will no longer be eligible for assistance towards the cost of translating sales literature for distribution at the events.

Travel: The present arrangements for assistance towards travel and the cost of returning unsold exhibits will continue, but special provisions for contributions towards travel in excess of 50 per cent of the return tourist air fare will no longer apply after the end of 1971.

These arrangements will not apply to events which are already the subject of formal agreement between the Department of Trade and Industry and the appropriate sponsoring body for any joint venture or the individual firms participating in a British Pavilion.

Inquiries arising out of this notice should be addressed to Mr. D. Simmons, Fairs & Promotions Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, 26 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7236).

TRADE DIRECTORIES SCHEME

The assistance towards certain costs of translation and production currently administered by the British National Export Council will be discontinued. Projects already approved will not be affected.

San Francisco oratory contest winners for Britain

TWO 16-YEAR-OLD San Francisco students each won a $500 prize and a flight to Britain in an oratory contest – the first official event organized in connection with British Week, San Francisco (October 1-9).

Speaking for up to 10 minutes on the theme 'The British American heritage' over 60 San Francisco students took part in the contest sponsored by the Hongkong Bank of California. The two winners will fly to Britain during August and it is planned that they will make their speeches at one of the many official functions during British Week.

The winning boy and girl, John Victor Roos and Bonnie Yuen, received their awards and certificates from Mr. James Murray, the British Consul-General in San Francisco. Other finalists also received cash awards ranging from 100 dollars to 25 dollars. Mr. Murray said: 'This is the first British Week event we have had and if they are all of a comparable standard we shall be very happy.'

Well over 30 events are now arranged for British Week, San Francisco. Those planned include opera and symphony concert performances, music and dance fashion show, two-day Scottish Highland games, exhibitions, a visit by HMS 'Blake', military bands, policemen, double-decker buses and many more.

The Week will be officially opened by Princess Alexandra, who will be accompanied by her husband, the Hon. Angus Ogilvy.

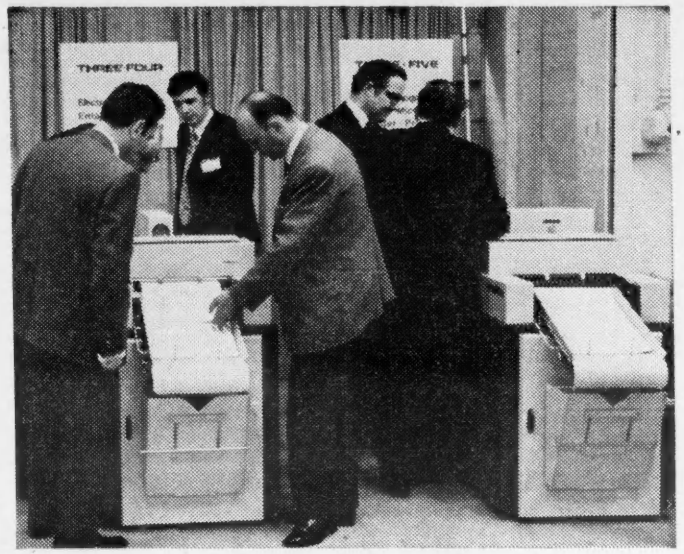
The presentation of prizes to the winners of the San Francisco oratory competition was made by Mr. James Murray, British Consul-General, San Francisco. Seen here (left to right) are Bonnie Yuen, Mr. Murray, John Victor Roos and Mr. Colin H. Clout (president of the Hong Kong Bank of America).

More frequent comprehensive Programme of Trade Promotions

Beginning with the July 1971 issue, the Programme of Trade Promotions, published as a free supplement to *Trade and Industry* will appear quarterly, instead of every four months as at present. The new arrangement is intended to make it easier for firms by providing every three months a comprehensive programme of trade promotions looking ahead two years. The practice of publishing monthly amendments to the Programme in *Trade and Industry* will be discontinued.

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of Trade and Industry *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the DTI Library* (01-222 7877, *Ext* 3038) *who compile the quarterly index.*



British microfilm equipment was in great demand at the recent Microfilm exhibition and Conference, held in Washington DC.

Low-cost British equipment an immediate success at microfilm show

FROM THE BRITISH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON DC

THE ANNUAL National Microfilm Association Convention, held in Washington DC from May 25-28 has been North America's major promotional display of equipment devoted to the rapidly growing microfilm industry in the United States and abroad. But so great was the interest generated at this show that the organizers have agreed to broaden the international base – and the 1973 exhibition will be staged in London.

The United States industry is dominated by a few international corporations but, as the exhibition area of the convention demonstrated, there is no lack of smaller company participation. The large firms exhibiting, not unexpectedly, displayed extensive systems with varying degrees of sophistication. But the smaller exhibitors, 118 in all including seven British, displayed a grasp of microfilm systems and technology in no way inferior to, and often ahead of, their mammoth competitors.

The British contingent was the major non-domestic exhibitor of equipment. Effectively located in different sections of the 30,000 square feet display area, stand personnel were kept busy throughout the period of the convention; over 3,000 direct inquiries were reported.

One firm exhibiting for the first time in the United States clinched a deal with three distributors, giving them complete coast-to-coast coverage with sales expected to exeeed 1,500 units during the next 12 months. A nearby Canadian exhibitor was hoping to carry off one of the display units to Canada the day the show finished.

Another British firm making their United States debut so successfully interested the top corporate officials of one of Americas largest microfilm equipment manufacturers that serious negotiations are proceeding with every likelihood of the United States firm acting as national distributor.

Top quality

The firm order, by a leading mid-western university, of a costly British unit (their display unit in fact) provided a further indication of the quality of British technology in the microfilm field. Some American visitors expressed surprise at the high standard and relatively low price of British equipment; and one British representative, whose firm was exhibiting in America for the first time, was himself surprised at the competitiveness of British products displayed. His own firm were ahead technically and much keener in their prices than their nearest American competitor.

This high quality, combined with reasonable prices and backed up by experienced and enthusiastic sales and engineering personnel, undoubtely accounted for the constant activity on the British stands. This was not always the case on other stands which frequently included droves of mini-skirted young ladies!

On the whole, British exhibitors dispensed with promotional gimmickry of this nature; they were just too busy selling their machines.

The hours were long and interest often intense; but the exhibitors' energies never flagged. In some cases, immediate orders of a substantive nature resulted from their efforts, with every indication that these would multiply. Other firms were almost embarrassed by the interest shown by would-be agents.

In every way this was an excellent event – well organized and suitably publicised; over 25,000 visitors attended.

The conference, run concurrently with the exhibition, provided intellectual excitement, which matched that of the firms in the exhibition hall and added a new dimension to the event. It was perhaps a model of the type of show most likely to promote exhibit interest and it would be gratifying if the same high level of performance could be repeated, or possibly advanced, in London in 1973.

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Encouraging interest shown by EEC buyers at INTERSTOFF

FROM THE BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL, FRANKFURT

TWICE A year, in May and November, the Frankfurt fair authorities stage INTERSTOFF, indisputably a major and extremely important international trade fair for clothing textiles. From May 24-27, the fair was held for the 25th time.

Over the years the number of exhibitors has steadily increased achieving on this occasion yet another new record with 618 firms exhibiting directly (an increase of 84 over May 1970), and 114 firms additionally represented.

The ever-increasing international character of the fair was strikingly demonstrated on this occasion by the fact that no fewer than 63 per cent of the direct exhibitors and 77 per cent of firms additionally represented were non-German, and from 17 different countries. Further, out of a total of some 19,000 visitors (an attendance just about equal to that of the May 1970 fair), 54 per cent came from outside Germany and were recorded as coming from 71 countries, those from France and the Netherlands being at the head of the list followed by the United Kingdom, Belgium and Switzerland.

It has become tradition for British exhibitors at Interstoff to be extremely high on the list of firms participating, and in this respect the 25th fair was no exception. Eighty firms from Britain participated, 50 of them in a joint venture sponsored by the Department of Trade and Industry in conjunction with the Textile Promotion Consultative Committee. The committee, as on previous occasions, very efficiently staffed an information stand at a focal point of the joint venture exhibit.

No pattern

In one noteworthy respect this particular Interstoff appeared to differ more markedly than usual from its predecessors. There was this time no clearly recognizable pattern, as there normally is, either of interest product-wise, or of direction from which interest came.

The British exhibitors took orders, including sample orders, and received inquiries from a wide range of countries, notably from the United States, Canada (North American interest was particularly strong this time), West Germany, Austria, Swizerland, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, South Africa, Japan, Yugoslavia, and the Scandinavian countries.

It was observed, however, that the Scandinavian interest, always a strong feature at Interstoff, was, with the exception of Finland, slightly less than on previous occasions.

The interest shown by EEC buyers was a very encouraging sign and, especially towards the top end of the price scale where the tariff barriers are for obvious reasons less of a deterrent, much good business was done with them.

The selection of fabrics displayed on the well and attractively decorated British stands continued to be as wide as ever and included woollens, worsteds, cottons, cotton prints, linens, lace, synthetics, denim and knitted fabrics. The vast majority of the British exporters were well pleased with results achieved at this Interstoff and many were wholly delighted with the response which their ranges had found. A few firms exhibiting for the first time did well, and certainly also collected valuable experience which will stand them in good stead on future occasions.

Strong demand

Because of the lack of pattern already mentioned, it is almost impossible to single out a single fabric or fabric type which was more popular or more in demand than another. Jerseys both single and double, plain and patterned, continued to be in strong demand but did not, nevertheless, put other materials in the shade. Woven wool fabrics and especially wool and linen mixtures in checks, stripes and madras designs were much favoured; and a number of British exhibitors were extremely successful with printed fabrics, especially ones with large gay floral and 'pop' designs.

It is interesting to note that a number of fabrics have hitherto been in demand only for ladies' wear were this time being sold for men's wear.

Overall, this was once again a successful British participation at Interstoff and a further demonstration of the ability of the British clothing textiles industry to meet the challenge of foreign competition in world markets.

More space for Northern Floor Coverings Fair

THE NORTHERN Floor Coverings Fair, returning to Harrogate from September 7-10 this year, will be the first to make full use of the newly-enlarged exhibition centre.

The fair will now occupy the whole of the north and south halls and annexe but, in addition, space will be extended to include a completely new hall adjacent to the existing Royal Hall. Space in the Royal Hall itself is also to be utilized for administrative, sales and press offices and for catering purposes.

Arising from this development, the fair – the tenth in the current series – will be the largest ever held in Harrogate, occupying over a third more space and offering greatly improved access. Many companies who found their previous stand space inadequate have now reserved additional space and a number of companies whom it was impossible to accommodate in previous years will also be represented.

The 1971 Northern Floor Coverings Fair is sponsored by The Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers and The Tufted Carpet Manufacturers' Association and is organized by Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd.

Pollution control: Impressive array of resources

SOME 50,000 square feet of displays from more than 200 companies will present an impressive cross-section of the means available to combat and control environmental pollution in an exhibition at Olympia in June. The joint event – The Environmental Pollution Control Exhibition and The Effluent and Water Treatment Exhibition will be opened by Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for the Environment on June 22.

The exhibitions are attended by six conferences covering various aspects of environmental pollution, waste, water-treatment, effluent technology and public health.

PUBLICITY FOR TRADE FAIRS OVERSEAS

Organizers of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the United Kingdom are reminded that they are welcome to send posters and brochures about their Trade Fairs to Official Commercial Representatives Overseas, who are always anxious to publicize such events.

But Commercial Representatives must receive material on events **well in advance** *– three clear months is a minimum notice – and they should be sent a reasonable number of brochures and posters for distribution. Two or three dozen copies for the Commercial Representatives in each area it is desired to cover should be considered an absolute minimum. A full list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, together with their addresses, is published every three months in* Trade and Industry.

Much good business was transacted with EEC buyers by British joint venture exhibitors at the 25th Interstoff show in Frankfurt.

While at the Paris Air Show, Mr. Frederick Corfield (left), Minister for Aerospace at the Department of Trade and Industry, visited the Shorts of Belfast stand where he saw models of the Skyvan aircraft.

Tourist exhibition at The Design Centre

'SHOPPING IN BRITAIN', The Design Centre's summer exhibition of gifts and souvenirs, opened on June 7. It shows a wide range of well-designed British made goods chosen to help visitors from home and abroad find well-designed modern British products to take home as presents or mementoes.

The exhibition includes pottery, glass and metal tableware, toys, and travel accessories, and features several linking displays showing British postage stamps, fashion accessories, jewellery, and equipment for BOAC's Jumbo Jets.

In addition, special displays of award-winning 'Souvenirs of Scotland' and of fabrics from Donald Brothers Ltd., are being shown until July 24.

This year the fashion accessories part of the display has been expanded to show a few actual clothes as well as the conventional accessories. For women there are stoles and a shawl by Samuel Tweed & Co. Ltd., cashmere sweaters by Jaeger, hand blocked Da Silva scarves, and a shirt sweater and shorts by Marrian McDonnell Ltd.

Children's outfits include cotton print dresses by Ashley Shops Ltd. and imaginative aprons by Kidstuff and Noah's Ark Toys Ltd.

The owners of Burton Constable are showing part of a range of aprons which won acclaim in the Historic Houses Souvenirs Competition held last year.

For men there are shirts by Rosner & Co. Ltd., silk and cashmere ties by Michelsons Ltd., lengths of Harris Tweed, cashmere and suiting fabrics by Beasley, a tie valet by Silverway Ltd., and leather handwallets designed to be carried as handbags.

The exhibition continues until September 4.

'JUMBO' TEDDY BEAR IN TOWN

A giant teddy bear arrived in style for the start of the London Toy Show at Grosvenor House on June 8. Leading British toy manufacturers and agents displayed their latest toys and games at the show, staged by the British Toy Manufacturers Association.

Marquess of Blandford to open fair

THE 33RD Chelsea Antiques Fair will be opened on September 15 by the Marquess of Blandford, elder son of the Duke of Marlborough and heir to Blenheim Palace, the birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.

Founded 21 years ago, the Chelsea Fairs are held twice annually, in autumn and spring in the attractive setting of Chelsea Old Town Hall, and are known throughout the world for the high quality of the exhibits offered for sale by leading dealers from London and other parts of the United Kingdom.

All antiques must conform to the 1830 dateline (with the only exceptions of jewellery and carpets allowed up to the later date of 1851) and have to pass the strict scrutiny of the panel of experts of the Advisory Committee.

The fair will be open daily (except Sunday) from 11.00 to 19.30 hours from September 15-25.

Successful first ever joint venture at stationery show

FROM THE BRITISH TRADE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE, NEW YORK

THE 'SOCIAL' stationery sector of the United States stationery industry held its 25th anniversary market over three floors of the New York Coliseum from May 16-20.

There were 526 exhibitors taking part in the show including, for the first time, a small group of British manufacturers under the joint sponsorship of the British Stationery and Office Equipment Association and the Department of Trade and Industry.

Buyer attendance, reported as over 10,400, was up on last year's show figure of 9,600.

British products on display attracted a good deal of interest. They included a selection of Bamforth's comic post cards and birthday cards, a range of enchanting greeting cards of Image Arts of England, while Charles Letts & Co. Ltd. displayed diaries containing photographs featuring the handwriting of Charles Dickens as well as interesting historical information.

In addition, Photo Precision Ltd. and Jarrold and Sons Ltd. showed a comprehensive range of travel guides, holiday maps, calendars and post cards representing examples of the fine quality colour printing available in the United Kingdom, while George Waterton & Sons Ltd. exhibited trendy stationery products ranging from an eye-catching squiggle pad series to jumbo-sized scrap books and social cards.

Most British exhibitors expressed general satisfaction with the outcome of their participation and felt that they had gained important exposure and useful experience in the American market.

Next year's show will, once again, be held at the Coliseum, New York, from May 21-25, 1972.

Export Missions and Tours

Businessmen going overseas are reminded that the services of British commercial officers in posts throughout the world are freely available to them. A list of addresses was published in pink paper supplement of April 7 issue. Businessmen wishing to avail themselves of this assistance should consult in advance either the regional officers of the Department of Trade and Industry (see page 445, March 3 issue of Trade and Industry*) or the Export Services Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757).*

OUTWARD MISSION

Visit to Scandinavia

THE British Pump Manufacturers Association is planning a trade mission to Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

It was originally planned that the mission should take place during March 1972, but as it is now going ahead without financial assistance from BNEC the preliminary dates decided on are October 24 to November 18 this year.

The mission aims to sell pumps and allied equipment and calls will be made on actual and prospective purchasers of pumps for use in all industries, including mining, paper, sewage, oil and chemical, also on Government departments. Calls will also be made on actual and potential agents interested in the import of British products in this sector of the industry.

Any pump or allied equipment manufacturer interested in joining the mission should write to Miss R. Bentley, British Pump Manufacturers Association, 197 Knightsbridge, S.W.7, as soon as possible.

INWARD MISSION

Japanese visitors to Scottish mills

REPRESENTATIVES of one of the most important cloth-buying groups in Japan recently visited mills in Langholm (Dumfriesshire). The party, numbering about a dozen, members of the Clandor buying group, visited textile centres on the Continent and in Yorkshire before travelling to Langholm. The purpose of their visit is to hold discussions with manufacturers so as to increase trade between the mills and Clandor.

The party's first call in Langholm was to R. G. Neill & Son Ltd., who entertained the visitors to lunch. In the afternoon, they visited Reid & Taylor Ltd., before departing for Edinburgh, where they stayed until June 13.

Japan is the Scottish tweed industry's fifth largest overseas customer, and for some mills is their biggest export market.

EXPORT TOURS

Tour of Southern Africa

MR. WILL THORNE, group export director, London Bankside Products Ltd., Ruislip, Middx., leaves this weekend (June 19) for a four-week tour of Kenya, Zambia, and South Africa. He will visit agents and distributors to introduce new products from a wide range of 'Sparto' automobile accessories. Nearly 20 per cent of the company's business is derived from export, and overseas sales so far this year have increased by 50 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Waiting to set off on the high seas on an export business-winning tour, this 5,000-lb. Wessex battery-electric lift truck is part of a floating exhibition of British industrial manufactures that will be visiting major ports in South America during the next three months. Pictured with the truck at Liverpool Docks is Mr. Jason James, Wessex export executive, who is responsible for arranging the company's stand in the 'Sea Fair' Exhibition on the 'Alcona'. About 25 per cent of the company's total output currently goes for export.

Visits to Germany and Austria

MR. KEN SMITH, representative of Royal Doulton Tableware Ltd. for the German-speaking market, leaves later this month for Germany and Austria, calling at Essen, Stuttgart, Munich, Frankfurt, Vienna and other centres.

The Royal Doulton Tableware group comprises Doulton Fine China, Minton, John Beswick, and Webb Corbett.

Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent export orders or contracts for insertion in these columns.

Equipment for Yugoslavia

Capital Plant (International) Ltd., London (CPI), a member of the Mitchell Cotts group, announce a contract from INA Naftaplin of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, for the supply of nearly £600,000-worth of equipment for the Zutica oil field. This contract – the fourth to be announced by CPI, a consortium company, since its formation last year – will include equipment to be supplied by Camco Ltd., Taylor Instruments, Newman Hattersley International Ltd., and National Supply Company.

Equipment for United States

The Montana Flour Mills Company of Oakland, California, have ordered flour milling equipment valued at £160,000 from the milling division of Henry Simon Ltd., Stockport. The equipment – rollermills, purifiers, and pneumatic systems – will be installed in a new milling complex and will produce 6,000 cwt. of flour every 24 hours.

Henry Simon Ltd. is a Simon Engineering company.

Sales rise by over 25 per cent

New orders won by The General Electric Co. Ltd. between April 1, 1970, and March 31, 1971, rose by over 25 per cent on the previous year. A total of £258 million export sales during the period means that the company is now taking more than £1 million export orders on each working day.

Virtually every sector of the company increased its export sales.

The biggest single order in the year was GEC Power Engineering's share – worth over £20 million – of a new nuclear power station being built in Korea.

Orders placed by customers in South East Asia rose from £57 million in 1969-70 to a total of £81 million, while orders from the Middle East increased from £10 million to £28 million.

Deliveries to overseas customers during the year amounted to about £210 million, or 5 per cent more than in the preceding year.

Apart from export business from Britain, turnover of the GEC's overseas subsidiaries amounts to about £200 million a year. This means that nearly 40 per cent of the GEC's turnover is represented by overseas business.

Water turbine contract

Boving & Co. Ltd., London, after long and detailed negotiations, have signed a contract in Warsaw with Elektrim, the Polish foreign trade company, for the supply of four 135MW reversible Francis pump turbines and motor generators. The contract includes Boving design, supply of parts and overall responsibility. The turbines are wanted for a hydro-electric power station to be located in the Beskid Mountains in the south of Poland, near the Czechoslovakian border. The plant is due for commissioning in 1975/76.

Some turbine parts will be made in Czechoslovakia by Skoda-Export and three of the four motor generators by Dolmel in Poland to designs of English Electric-AEI Machines Ltd., who will manufacture the first motor generator.

The value of the contract, excluding the cost of the parts made in Czechoslovakia and Poland, is nearly £1.5 million.

Second sludge concentrator for France

The Paxman process plant division of English Electric Diesels Ltd. at Colchester has despatched a further sludge concentrator to France. It will be installed at Nangis, to the south of Paris, and used for the reduction of the residual sludges from sewage treatment. This despatch follows closely a similar, though larger equipment, for intallation at Denain, to the north of Paris.

These cost-saving machines have already been sold in Japan and France, and recently the Italian authorities sent their technical representatives to Colchester and Ipswich to examine at first hand the claims made for this process.

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Where further information is available to inquirers, it may be obtained from either Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET (Tel. 01-222 7877), or Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) together with the appropriate telephone extension number.

BRITISH £3 MILLION CREDIT FOR ISRAEL

ISRAEL WILL PURCHASE up to another £3.3 million of British capital equipment and associated services over the next 12 months under a £3 million line of credit being made available by S. G. Warburg and Co. Ltd., and guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department on June 8.

Under the credit, negotiated by S. G. Warburg and Co. Ltd. with the Industrial Development Bank of Israel (I.D.B.I.), Israeli buyers in both the private and public sector will be placing orders in the United Kingdom for miscellaneous capital goods and associated services required for the further development of existing industries.

Finance under the credit will be available for 90 per cent of the United Kingdom element of any individual contract of a minimum value of £20,000, at the fixed rate of interest agreed by the banks for ECGD-guaranteed medium-term business, currently 7 per cent. The balance, of 10 per cent, will be payable from the buyer's own resources and should include a downpayment of at least 5 per cent on signature of contract with further instalments to be negotiated on commercial terms.

Terms of repayment of the loan will be over a period of 5 to 7 years depending on the value of each individual contract i.e.

£20,000-£100,000	5 years
£100,000-£250,000	6 years
over £250,000	7 years

Access to the credit is confined to ECGD Comprehensive policyholders unless contracts would normally qualify for Specific cover.

This is the third line of credit to Israel which has been guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department in recent years. The first was the £5 million loan agreement concluded between Warburgs and I.D.B.I. in 1967, and more recently, a £6½ million loan agreement was concluded with Haifa Refineries Ltd. for the purchase of British capital equipment and associated services required for the Ashdod oil refinery project.

Exporters requiring further information about this latest credit should address their inquiries to the Export Credits Guarantee Department (Mr. A. Brander, Buyer Credit Division 1; Tel. 01-606 6699, Ext. 7302) or S. G. Warburg and Co. Ltd. (Mr. A. Brandt; Tel. 01-600 4555).

QUOTAS FOR IMPORT OF CERTAIN SOVIET GOODS INTO UNITED KINGDOM IN 1971: Quota arrangements for the import of certain Soviet goods into the United Kingdom for the 12 months ending December 31, 1971 have now been concluded. Full details of the quotas are given below. They cover only a very small part of Soviet exports to the United Kingdom; most Soviet goods enter this country free of quantitative restrictions.

Soviet goods for import into the United Kingdom from January 1, 1971, to December 31, 1971.

	Tariff heading	Goods	£'000 (cif)
1	Ex 03.01	Frozen herring	120
2	Ex 07.04	Dried vegetables being beetroot, carrots, cucumbers (other than gherkins), lettuce and endive, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions, radishes, rhubarb or turnips	14
3	Ex 08.12	Dried fruit being apples, cherries currants, gooseberries, pears, plums, raspberries or strawberries	2
4	Ex 16.05	Canned crab	750
5	Ex 20.02	Canned and bottled vegetables being asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), mushrooms, dry-bulb onions, green peas, radishes, rhubarb, spinach or turnips	5
6	Ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of apple, cherry, currants, gooseberry, pear, plum, raspberry or strawberry (of which not more than £6,000 for those made of strawberry, raspberry or blackcurrant)	12
7	Ex 20.06	Canned and bottled fruit being apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries or strawberries	2
8	36.06	Matches (other than Bengal matches))	220
9	55.07, 55.08, 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton	100†
10		Apparel, the following:	70
	Ex 60.04, Ex 60.05	Under and outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibre, wool or fine animal hair	
	Ex 61.01, Ex 61.02, Ex 61.03, Ex 61.04	Outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibre or flax	
		Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
11	Ex 60.05, Ex 62.02	Bedlinen of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibre Bed linen of woven cotton, man-made fibre or flax	30
12	69.11, 69.12, 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	15
13	Ex 73.38	Enamelled hollow-ware	10
14	Ex 85.15	Transistorized radio broadcast receivers	470‡
15	Ex 85.15	Transistorized radiograms	85§
16	Ex 85.15	Transistorized monochrome television broadcast receivers	80
17	Ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors of which not more than £150,000 for semi-conductors)	200
18	Ex 88.02	Aircraft of an all-up weight exceeding 4,500 lb.	pm
19	Ex 91.01, Ex 91.07	Watches, other than stop-watches, valued at £1·50 cif or less and movements valued at £1·25 cif or less	365
20	Ex 91.02, Ex 91.04	Clocks, other than electric	85
21	Ex 97.05	Christmas trees ornaments of glass	5
22		Other goods not covered by open licences to be agreed with the Department of Trade and Industry	p.m.

Notes:

† The Department of Trade and Industry have agreed to issue licences outside the above arrangements for the import into the United Kingdom of grey cotton cloth for processing and re-export.

‡ Quota No. 14 includes provision for import into the United Kingdom of unit transistorized radio tuners whether or not combined with amplifiers. Other parts of unit audio equipment are not subject to quantity limitations when imported into the United Kingdom.

§ Radiograms and parts thereof which are not equipped with transistors (including free-standing speakers) are not subject to quantity limitations when imported into the United Kingdom.

ECGD LOCAL ADDRESSES

The address of the Export Credits Guarantee Department is Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2 (01-606 6699). The department has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom.

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B.W. INSTRUMENTS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES LIMITED, Technical Editing Dept., 593 Green Lanes, Palmers Green, London, N.13. (Telephone: 01-886 4866)

OR

LANGUAGE TRANSLATION SERVICES, 3 Marsh Street, Bristol BS1 4AA. (Telephone: Bristol 21381)

UNITED KINGDOM AND TUNISIA: The Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom and Tunisia signed in London on January 17, 1961, has been tacitly renewed for a further period of one year from November 1, 1970. A list of the quotas allocated for British exports to Tunisia is set out below:

Product	Quota Value
	£
Fish, salted, smoked or frozen	1,000
Sugar for the food industry	S B
Beer and cider	3,000
Whisky	17,000
Gin and rum	2,000
Food products with a basis of milk	2,000
Confectionery sauces and condiments	3,500
Chemical and pharmaceutical products (non-liberalized)	5 000
Toilet preparations and cosmetics	1,500
Waxes and polishes, candles	2,500
Plywood wood fibre panels	3,000
Fabrics of artificial or synthetic fibres, continuous or discontinuous, including curtain fabrics	C G
Tarpaulins tents, sails and sunblinds	S B
Haberdashery, knitwear excluding socks), pullovers and rainwear	8,000
Nylon stockings	1,000
Asbestos articles	8,000
Technical glass products	5,000
Ceramic sanitary ware	3,000
Gold and silversmiths' wares	3,000
Lighting equipment including hurricane lamps	5,000
Cooking and heating equipment for use with solid fuel or gas	2,000
Domestic articles of porcelain	2,000
Domestic articles of iron or steel excluding galvanized goods	12,000
Razors and razor blades, including safety razors in cases	5,000
Refrigerating equipment, including domestic refrigerators, parts and accessories	30,000
Domestic electric apparatus, electric razors and accessories	10,000
Radio and television receiving apparatus, electric gramophones, record players, parts and accessories	30,000
Tape recorders, dictating machines, parts and accessories	7,500
Tractors	300,000
Passenger cars and motor vehicles for public transport	85,000
Motor cycles, motorized bicycles, scooters and spare parts	20,000
Civil aviation equipment	P M
Marine equipment	P M
Photographic, cinematographic and projection apparatus	5,000
Clocks, watches, alarm clocks and other products of the clockmaking industry	10,000
Musical instruments	1,000
Cigarette lighters and accessories	3,000
Toys	1,000
Sports goods	3,000
Vacuum flasks	3,000
Air conditioners, self-contained	10,000
Fairs and exhibitions	25,000
Miscellaneous	550,000

Notes: CG – Contingent global – global quota
SB – Selon besoin – according to need
PM – Pour memoire – to be borne in mind

EDB Ext. 420, 475

TUNISIA AND HUNGARY: The Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of April 23 announced details of arrangements for trade in 1971 decided within the framework of the long-term Trade Agreement between Tunisia and Hungary signed in 1960. Principal Hungarian exports will include livestock, transport and electrical equipment whilst Tunisian exports will include phosphates and cereals.

EDB Ext. 466, 467, 482

TUNISIA AND JAPAN: The Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of May 7 announced a renewal for a further year from April 1 of the 1960 Trade Agreement between Tunisia and Japan. Under the terms of the Agreement Japanese exports will include machinery and consumer goods whilst Tunisian exports will include agricultural products and minerals.

EDB Ext. 420, 475

TUNISIA AND POLAND: The Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of April 30 announced details of arrangements for trade in 1971 decided within the framework of the long-term Trade Agreement between Tunisia and Poland signed in 1964. Principal Polish exports will include sugar, sulphur and carbon whilst Tunisian exports will include phosphates, zinc concentrates and iron and steel products.

EDB Ext. 466, 467, 482

TUNISIA AND YUGOSLAVIA: The Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of April 23 published details of trading arrangements for 1971, as regulated by the Trade Agreement of 1964 between Tunisia and Yugoslavia. Principal Yugoslav exports will include livestock for slaughter, paper and wood whilst Tunisian exports will include phosphates, citrus fruit and olive oil,

EDB Ext. 420, 475

POLAND AND EAST GERMANY: It has been reported in the Polish press that a long term trade agreement for the period 1971-1975 was signed in Warsaw earlier this year between Poland and East Germany. Trade between the two countries is planned to increase during the next five years by 70 per cent compared with the period 1966-70. At the same time a protocol was signed covering trade in 1971. The lists of commodities to be exchanged cover a wide range of industrial and consumer goods and remain basically the same as in previous years.

EDB Ext. 466, 467, 482

POLAND AND BULGARIA: According to a Polish Press Agency report a trade and payments agreement for the period 1971-1975 was signed earlier this year in Warsaw between Poland and Bulgaria together with a trade protocol for 1971. Trade between the two countries is expected to double during the period 1971-1975, compared with the previous five year period, to about 4,500 million zloties. The list of goods to be exchanged is basically the same as in previous years

EDB Ext. 466, 467, 482

SOUTH VIETNAM AND SOUTH KOREA: An Agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the Republics of Korea and Vietnam, signed on June 4, 1970 was ratified recently. The Agreement is valid for one year but is automatically extendable.

CRE Ext. 2252

SOUTH KOREA AND NEPAL: A Trade Agreement between the Government of South Korea and HM Government of Nepal was signed in Seoul on May 6. Under the Agreement both countries agree to accord each other 'Most Favoured Nation' status. The Agreement is for two years and is automatically extendable.

CRE Ext. 2252

ITALY AND ROMANIA: A Protocol to the 1970-74 Long-Term Trade Agreement between Italy and Romania was signed in Bucharest on April 12, 1971 and covers trade in 1971. Romanian exports to Italy will include chemicals, oil manufactures, products of the metallurgical industry, tractors, lorries, machine tools and food. In return Italy will export to Romania products of the chemical and metallurgical industry, metallurgical coke, complex industrial installations, plant and machinery, yarns and fibres and food. A full list (in Italian) of the quotas to be exchanged is available on application. Italy is Romania's second largest foreign trading partner after West Germany. In 1969 total trade between the two countries amounted to £83.0 million – Italian exports totalled £39.6 million and Romanian exports £43.4 million.

EDB Ext. 466/467/482

DOUBLE TAXATION – FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: The Board of Inland Revenue announce that the Protocol amending the Double Taxation Convention between the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany has now been published as a Schedule to an Order in Council numbered SI 1971 No. 874.

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN BOOKLETS: Revised editions of the booklets on Belgium and Luxembourg, Lebanon, Guatemala, South Africa, and UAR (Egypt) have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room C07, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146, or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscription and sales inquiries should be addressed to HMSO at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; Brazennose St., Manchester 2; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham 1; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 7-11 Linenhall St., Belfast 1; or through any bookseller.

Tariff and trade notices and commercial information from overseas

The Department of Trade and Industry can usually provide exporters with further information on the notices published in this section. The branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET (Tel. 01-222 7877); Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB) DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) together with the appropriate telephone extension number.

European Communities

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts of the Regulations may be seen on application.

General – Correction

Trade and Industry dated June 2, contained a notice about **Regulation (CEE) No. 1014/71** fixing the countervailing amounts specified by **Regulation (CEE) No. 974/71** relating to certain short-term economic policy measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following the temporary setting up of floating exchange rates for the currencies of certain Member States. The *Journal Officiel* No. L118 dated May 31, 1971 contains a correction to **Regulation (CEE) No. 1014/71.**

Oils, Fats and Oil Seeds

Regulation (CEE) No. 1168/71 relates to fixing for fats the tolerance limits referred to in Article 5 of **Regulation (CEE) No. 786/69** (*Journal Officiel* No. L122 dated June 4, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1181/71 fixes, finally, the amount of subsidy with effect from March 31, 1971, for colza and rapeseeds previously determined on a provisional basis (*Journal Officiel* No. L123 dated June 5, 1971).

Wines

Regulation (CEE) No. 1171/71 relates to the distillation of by-products in the wine sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L123 dated June 5, 1971).

Fruits

Regulation (CEE) No. 1180/71 relates to the application of supplementary standards of quality to certain fruits for the 1971/72 marketing year (*Journal Officiel* No. L123 dated June 5, 1971).

Flax and Hemp

Regulation (CEE) No. 1172/71 draws up the general rules concerning the subsidies for the private storage of flax and hemp fibres (*Journal Officiel* No. L123 dated June 5, 1971).

EDB Ext. 7174, 408

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L116 dated May 28, 1971 contains the text of **Regulation (CEE) No. 1078/71** setting up a common system for export and opening a Community quantitative quota for exports of certain types of waste and ash of non-ferrous metals (copper, lead and aluminium) (*Journal Officiel* No. L116 dated May 28, 1971).

EDB Ext. 7174, 408

COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF: Regulation (CEE) No. 1169/71 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 1572/70** on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community Tariff quota for the processing of certain textile products covered by the Community outward processing trade (*Journal Officiel* No. L123 dated June 5, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1170/71 relates to the partial suspension of the autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff on fresh, chilled or frozen, whole etc. mackerels intended for the processing industry (Common Customs Tariff No. ex. 03.01 BI m.2) (*Journal Officiel* No. L123 dated June 5, 1971).

EDB Ext. 7174, 408

Belgium

TEMPORARY PRICE-FREEZE ON DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL GOODS: *Moniteur Belge* of June 4 carries a Decree imposing a temporary price-freeze on all domestic electrical goods except lighting and permanently installed equipment. The Decree enters into force on June 15, 1971. Article 3 of the Decree provides that manufacturers and importers may not sell any given item at a price which exceeds that in force on March 31, 1971. Article 5 of the Decree states that manufacturers and importers are required to submit a detailed break-down of their cost and price structure to the Ministry of Economic Affairs by June 30. Article 6 of the Decree states that retail prices to the public may not exceed by more than 30 per cent the price paid by the retailer to the importer or manufacturer. Where the retailer is his own importer, his resale price may not exceed by more than 35 per cent the CIF price plus duty and customs clearance charges. The calculations necessary for the above are to be exclusive of TVA in all cases. The Decree will lapse on September 30, 1971 unless extended.

EDB Ext. 288, 408, 423, 7175

Italy

CHEMICAL ADDITIVES TO FOODSTUFFS: An Italian Ministerial Decree dated May 3, 1971, published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of May 26, sets out changes and additions to the list of chemical additives permitted in the preparation of foodstuffs. These cover the Sections dealing with preservatives, surface active preparations and gluconate.

EDB Ext. 466, 467, 482

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ITALY, *continued*

NEW REGULATIONS FOR LIGHTERS: Further to the EEC Recommendation regarding the State Monopoly on lighters, the Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* published Decree-Law No. 163 dated April 20 (effective date April 21) introducing a new fiscal system applicable to lighters of all types and including the rates of the Manufacturing Tax and the corresponding Frontier Surtax for these goods. The procedure for issue and control of both import and manufacturing licences is set out in a ministerial Decree dated April 22, published in the Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of May 6.

EDB Ext. 466, 467, 482

Finland

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: In order to deal with the increasing deficit in the balance of payments, the Finnish Government has introduced temporary legislation covering:

1. a supplementary sales tax, amounting to 15 per cent of the selling price, on certain imported and domestic consumer durables; and
2. an import equalization tax, ranging between 1.2 per cent and 5 per cent and levied on the c.i.f. price on all imported processed products. Examples of the proposed tax rates are: textiles and clothing 1.8 per cent, footwear and leather goods 1.5 per cent, chemicals 3.9 per cent and basic metal products 3.7 per cent.

These measures came into force on June 6; the temporary import licensing scheme, introduced on May 19 for goods to be covered by the supplementary sales tax, has been withdrawn. Copies of the lists of items covered by the supplementary sales tax and the import equalization tax are available on request.

EDB Ext. 458/460/1/2

IN THIS SECTION COUNTRIES ARE GROUPED BY CONTINENTS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE. AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNTRIES MENTIONED APPEARS ON THE CONTENTS PAGE.

Ghana

IMPORT LICENSING: The following notice was published in the Ghana *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* of May 28.

Bank of Ghana – notice to importers

The Bank of Ghana announces that registered importers who wish to import machinery and equipment under Open General Licence, the value of which exceeds NC50,000, should refer their applications to the Exchange Control Department of the Bank of Ghana for approval of the terms of payment. This notice is supplementary to the Notice to Importers No. 351 issued by the Ministry of Trade in the *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* of October 17, 1970, announcing that payment arrangements for imports under Open General Licence will generally be on 180-days credit terms. The announcement took immediate effect.

EDB Ext. 471/2/3

Israel

AMENDMENTS TO DANGEROUS DRUGS ORDINANCE: The Israeli Ministry of Health has issued amendments to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, affecting the export and import of dangerous drugs. Details of the amendments are held by Export Data Branch.

EDB Ext. 420, 475

TARIFF AMENDMENT: The following amendment has been made to the Israeli Customs Tariff:

Israeli Tariff No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
18.04.1100	Cocoa butter (fat or oil) if used for the production of medicines and it is released before April 1, 1972, provided the quantity released under this item does not exceed 5 tons	Exempt

EDB Ext. 420, 475

Lebanon

REGULATIONS ON IMPORT OF HORSES: A new decision of the Minister of Agriculture appeared in the Lebanese *Official Gazette* of April 26, lifting the ban on the import of horses (other than Arab pedigree horses) which was imposed under Decision 20/1 of January 29, 1963, but subjecting the import of horses to licensing control.

EDB Ext. 420, 475

Republic of South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following changes were notified in the South African *Government Gazette* of May 28:

R878 1. Specific provision, at an increased rate of duty, is made for certain pliers and files (82.03.40 and 82.03.45).
2. Goods which comply with the requirements of item 460.10 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item.

R880 1. Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on hot-rolled high carbon steel, for the manufacture of files.
2. The provision for a rebate of duty on dropforged steel blanks, for the manufacture of certain pliers is withdrawn (315.08/82.03).

R882 Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on certain raw materials, for the manufacture of synthetic resins and artificial plastics (307.01/15.10, 27.07, 29.06, 29.16, 29.22, 38.19).

R879 Specific provision, free of duty, is made for high or intermediate-frequency amplifiers, including measurement amplifiers (85.22.40).

R881 Provision is made for an ordinary anti-dumping duty on printing paper (excluding newsprint paper) and writing paper, being paper of a kind suitable for printing or writing, containing less than 60 per cent mechanical wood pulp (percentage of the fibrous content), with a basis weight per sq. m. of not less than 35 grm. but not exceeding 250 grm. and of a f.o.b. price per 1,000 kg. not exceeding R310, if imported from or originating in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Western Sectors of Berlin (210.02/48.01).

EDB Ext. 471/2/3

TARIFF CHANGE: South African *Government Gazette* of May 21 notifies an increase in the duty on hydrogen fluoride (28.13), (Notice No. R824). The specific provision for hydrogen fluoride is withdrawn and the duty increased from free to 10 per cent.

EDB Ext. 471/2/3

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR 'TRADE AND INDUSTRY'

Inquiries concerning the insertion of advertisements in Trade and Industry *should be addressed to HMSO, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.*1 (01-348 9876, *Ext.* 6147).

Registered trade mark (r t m) goods in overseas tariff list

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of Trade and Industry *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Singapore

IMPORT CONTROL: It has been announced that the Singapore Government has abolished, from June 4, the existing import duties on the following:

1. Preparations of flour, starch or malt extract for diabetic or culinary purposes other than infant food, not containing cocoa, for consumption as beverages. (Tariff Code 048 822-1)
   Preparations of flour, starch or malt extract for diabetic or culinary purposes, other than infant food containing cocoa but less than 50 per cent by weight of cocoa. (Tariff Code 048 823)
2. Dental paste (Code 553 021)
   Dental powder (Code 553 022)
   Solid dentifrice (Code 553 023)
   Liquid dentifrice, denture cleaners and mouth wash (Code 553 024)
   Other oral dental hygiene products (Code 553 029).

These duties were imposed several years ago to protect local industries manufacturing these products. It is now considered that sufficient protection has been given to enable them to become viable operations.

The following duty has been imposed:

An excise duty of 36 dollars and 75 cents per proof gallon on ethyl alcohol (Tariff Code 512 241).

This duty has been imposed because it is expected that ethyl alcohol will be manufactured locally in the near future.

Details of the import duties may be obtained on request.

EDB Ext. 401, 468 and 469

Thailand

IMPORT PERMITS: The Thai Ministry of Economic Affairs has announced that with effect from May 4, white rice, glutinous rice and paddy as well as vitaminized or prepared rice may not be imported into Thailand without a permit, except where the commodity was loaded at its source of origin for shipment to Thailand prior to that date.

EDB Ext. 469

Malaysia

IMPORT QUOTAS: The Malaysian Minister of Commerce and Industry recently announced that from June 1, 1971, the import quotas on cabbages will be reduced to 25 per cent of 1968 imports and that the level will be reviewed every three months.

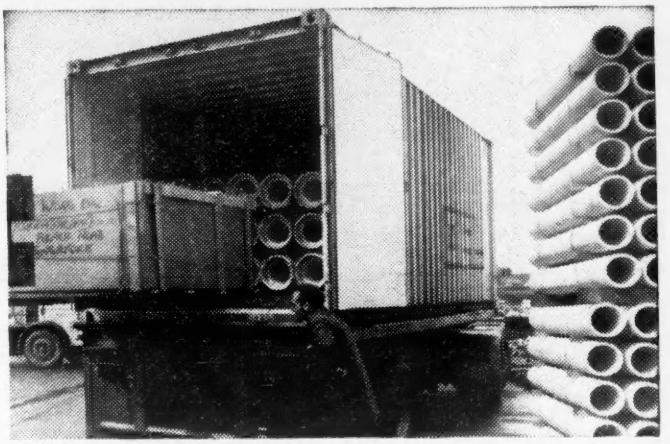
EDB Ext. 401, 468, 469

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Department of Trade and Industry **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. This is a modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes. It has a reading room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers.*

The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 368, or Telex No. 886143).

CLAY PIPES TO SINGAPORE



Vitrified clay pipes being packed into a container at Hepworth Iron Company's Donington, Staffordshire, factory for shipment to Singapore. The company, now Europe's largest producer of pipes, will be demonstrating its HepSleve drainage system at the British Industrial Exhibition which opens in Singapore on October 18. Hepworth systems are attracting increased international interest as the demand grows for pipes that travel well and can be laid speedily and economically under all climatic and site conditions.

Australia

SPECIAL ADVISORY AUTHORITY INQUIRY ON CATHODE RAY TUBE DISPLAY/ENTRY TERMINALS: The Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Special Advisory Authority for Inquiry and report the question whether it is necessary that urgent protective action, by means of temporary additional duties or temporary restriction of importation (or by a combination of both), be taken in respect of the following goods: cathode ray tube display/entry terminals, an item of computer peripheral equipment. When imported into Australia as part of a computer system these goods fall within paragraph 84.52.91 of the Customs Tariff. When imported separately they currently fall within sub item 85.13.9. Details of these tariff items are obtainable from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Ext: 468, 469, 401. The public hearings are in Canberra on June 17 and 18. In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London, SW1 (Tel: 01-799 7447). Ref. CRE 913/71.

CRE Ext. 2318, 2319.

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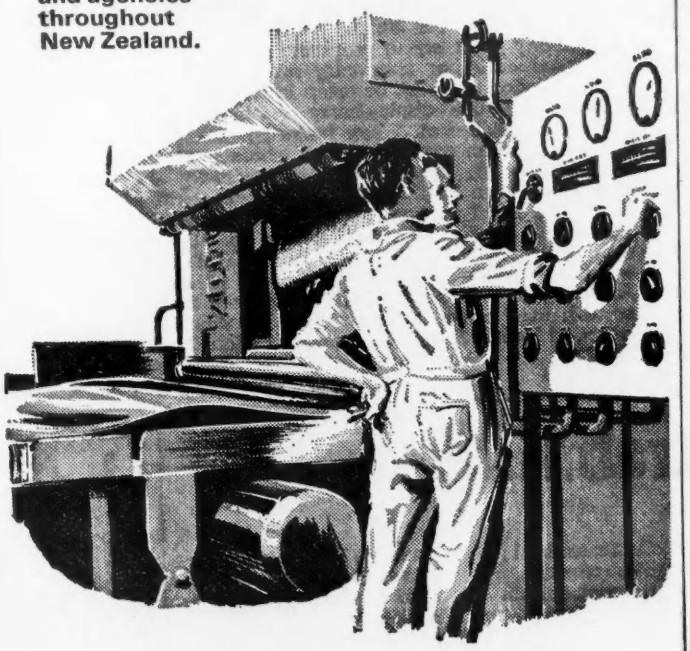

The National Bank
OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Our London address: 8 Moorgate, EC2R 6DB. Telephone: 01-606 8311.

AUSTRALIA, *continued*

TARIFF BOARD REVIEW OF CHAPTER 84: The Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has forwarded to the Tariff Board 10 references on a wide range of machinery and related goods, covering most of the goods of Chapter 84 of the Customs Tariff, which have not been examined recently by the Tariff Board. Some of the references encompass goods outside Chapter 84 and have been included within the scope of the references when there is an obvious degree of common manufacturing interest. The references require the Tariff Board to inquire into and report on whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of the following goods:

1. Earthmoving, construction and materials handling equipment, etc.

Road-making machinery
Mechanically propelled road rollers
Tractors for use in road rollers
Lawn or sports ground rollers suitable for use as road rollers
Works trucks, mechanically propelled, including fork lift trucks, platform trucks, etc.
Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery:
- Chain hoists, chain pulley blocks
- Cranes (other than self-propelling types), including track-laying cranes
- Lifting devices for tipping lorries
- Lifting jacks
- Loaders and unloaders of the self-propelling kind
- Such machinery specially designed for the mining and metallurgical industries
- Conveyors, telphers and transporters
- Logging winches
- Power-operated hoists and winches, etc.

Loaders, backhoes, etc., of the self-propelling kind
Excavating, levelling and tamping machinery
(Tariff items: 84.09, 84.22.2, 84.22.3, 84.22.4, 84.22.91, 84.22.99, 84.23.2, 84.23.3, 84.24.3, 84.59.91, 87.01.4, 87.07.1, 87.07.2)

(Reference no. CRE 1763/71)

2. Pumps, pumping equipment, air and gas compressors, etc.

Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, other than refrigerating appliance compressors (covered by reference No. 5) including:
Gas liquefaction compressors
Inflators, hand or foot operated
Reciprocating or rotary air compressors
Motor-driven gas exhausters for iron or steel production
Pumping units specially designed for fire fighting
(Tariff items: 84.11.1 other than 84.11.12, 84.11.2, 84.21.21

(Reference no. CRE 1764/71)

3. Wood working and metal working machinery, etc.

Machine tools for working metal or metallic carbides, namely:
Forging, hammering, riveting, bending, straightening, pressing or drawing machines, other than extrusion presses
Cutting, shearing or slitting machines, other than gang slitting machines
but not including scrap metal presses, general purpose presses not specially designed for metal working, coilers and/or uncoilers not designed to be permanently fitted to or mounted on machines with which they are imported (covered by Reference No. 10)
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances (including certain appliances for welding thermoplastics)
Tools for working in the hand, with self-contained motor (electric lawn mowers, shavers and electro-mechanical domestic appliances covered by Reference No. 5)
(Tariff items: 84.45.4 other than 84.45.432, 84.45.5 other than 84.45.52, 84.50, 85.05

(Reference no. CRE 1766/71)

4. Agricultural machinery, etc.

Rotary cultivators, hoes or tillers
Agricultural wheeled tractors not exceeding 10 belt pulley h.p.
Garden or field irrigators (other than lawn sprinklers)
Pesticide or herbicide spraying appliances
(Tariff items: 84.21.59, 84.21.6, 84.24.1, 84.24.2, 87.01.3)

(Reference no. CRE 1765/71)

5. Domestic appliances, heating and cooking equipment

Refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerating appliances, including compressors therefor
Air conditioners, including room air conditioners
Condensors, coolers and evaporators
Cold store and cool room refrigeration plant
Space heaters, water heaters, boilers and radiators for central heating
Cooking equipment, including ovens, stoves, deep fryers, electric frying pans, etc.
Household and personal appliances, such as carpet sweepers, vacuum cleaners including brushes, dish washing machines, laundry washing machines, electric food mixers, electric smoothing irons, electric kettles and jugs, electric toasters, electric shavers, hair-dryers, etc.
Lawn mowers, etc.
but not including:
Some bench-type non-electric stoves, cookers and the like
Hand-operated food mixers and choppers
Machinery for wool-drying, manure drying, etc. (See Reference No. 10)
Heating units for motor vehicles
Electric heating resistors
Some non-domestic heating and cooking apparatus (see Reference no. 10)
Fans (see Reference no. 10)
(Tariff items: 73.36 other than 73.36.1, 73.37, 74.17, 82.08 other than 82.08.1, 82.11.1, 84.11.12, 84.12, 84.15, 84.17.6, 84.17.911, instantaneous or storage water heaters of 84.17.99, 84.19.1, 84.25.1, 84.25.2, 84.25.3, 84.40.1, 84.59.41, 85.06, 85.07.11, 85.12 other than 85.12.6 and 85.12.7, 96.02.169)

(Reference no. CRE 1767/71)

6. Food processing machinery, etc.

Machinery of a kind used in the bread grain milling industry
Machinery (other than machinery of a kind used on farms) for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables
Machinery of a kind used in:
- Baking or confectionery or chocolate manufacture
- Macaroni, ravioli or similar cereal food manufacture
- The preparation (including the mincing or slicing) of meat, fish, fruit or vegetables

Machinery of the kind used in sugar manufacture or brewing
Note: Machinery for treatment of materials by a change in temperature and bottling, canning etc., machinery covered by Reference no. 10, in the main
(Tariff items: 84.29, 84.30)

(Reference no. CRE 1768/71)

7. Paper making and printing machinery, etc.

Machinery for making or finishing cellulosic pulp, paper or paperboard, but excluding certain corrugating and corrugated paper or board facing machinery
Book-binding machinery, including book-sewing machinery
Paper or paperboard cutting machines of all kinds
Machinery for otherwise making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard including envelope making, box or carton making, folding machinery, etc.
Type-founding, type-setting, block and plate preparing machinery
Type, blocks, plates and cylinders, including plates, etc. prepared for printing
Other printing machinery and machinery for purposes ancillary to printing
Duplicating machines
Photo-copying machines
(Tariff items: 84.31 other than 84.31.4, 84.32, 84.33, 84.34, 84.35, 84.54.3, 84.55.43, 90.10.2)

(Reference no. CRE 1769/71)

8. Textile and apparel machinery, etc.

Machines for extruding man-made textiles
Machines of a kind used for processing textile fibres
Weaving machines; knitting machines; machines for making gimped yarn, tulle, etc.; warping and warp sizing machines; auxiliary machines and parts and accessories
Felt making and finishing machines including hat-making machines and blocks
Yarn, fabric or textile article washing, cleaning, drying, etc., machinery (other than household laundry machines – covered by Reference no. 5)
Linoleum making machines, etc.
Printing machines for repetitive printing of textiles, leather, linoleum, etc., and engraved or etched plates, blocks or rollers therefor
(Tariff items: 84.36, 84.37, 84.38, 84.39, 84.40 other than 84.40.1)

(Reference no. CRE 1770/71)

9. Steam, gas and water fittings, etc.

Tube and pipe fittings of non-ferrous metal
Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, being:
- Goods of a kind used with refrigerators or refrigerating equipment
- Actuators, piston or diaphragm kind
- Pneumatically operated control valves
- Safety controls of a kind used with gas cooking appliances
- Steam traps
- Valves of a kind used for automatic control of temperature, humidity, pressure, vacuum or rate of flow

Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or automatically controlling the flow, depth, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases, or for automatically controlling temperature, including:
- Pressure gauges other than pressure gauges used solely or principally in vehicles
- Thermostats
- Level gauges
- Flow meters
- Heat meters, other than thermometers and pyrometers
- Automatic oven-draught regulators

Other than surveying, hydrographic, etc., instruments
(Tariff items: 74.08, 75.04.2, 78.05.2, 79.04.2, 80.05.2, 84.61.1, 84.61.2, 84.61.3, 84.61.59, 90.24 other than 90.24.95 and 90.24.96, 90.28.26 other than 90.28.266, 90.29 in respect of parts and accessories of the goods of the foregoing parts of 90.24 and 90.28)

(Reference no. 1771/71)

10. Industrial machinery, etc.

Fans and blowers
Calendaring and similar rolling machinery
Temperature change machinery plant and equipment, other than refrigerating condensors, coolers and evaporators, gas-fired water heaters and instantaneous or storage water heaters
Filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than centrifuges) but not including I.C. engine or motor vehicle filters
Bottle and other container cleaning, drying, filling, closing, capsuling or labelling machinery; other packaging and wrapping machinery; machinery for aerating beverages
Dish washing machines, other than household electric dish washers (see Reference no. 5)
Projecting, dispersing or spraying appliances other than fire extinguishers and pesticide and herbicide spraying or dispersing equipment
Overhead balancing equipment for hand tools; drill pushers or feeders; drill rods or pipes
Sewing machines, other than sewing machine heads imported separately
Hide, skin or leather working machinery (including boot and shoe machinery)
Ticket-issuing machines; stapling and de-stapling machines; stationery margin punches; certain other office machines (including cash registers without a totalling device)
Glass-working machines; lamp-assembling machines
Automatic vending machines
Various machines and mechanical appliances including:
- Jacketed vats
- Churns
- Homogenizing machines
- Industrial vacuum cleaners and brushware therefor
- Ship, boat or other vessel fittings
- Cable-making machinery
- Food-waste (garbage) disposal units
- Plastic processing machines
- Vegetable oil producing machines
- Wire coiling and wire winding machines
- Nuclear reactors, etc.

Moulding boxes for metal foundry; moulds of a kind used for metal (other than ingot moulds), metallic carbides, mineral materials, rubber or plastic
Ball, roller or needle roller bearings including balls, rollers, needles, etc.; balls for ball mills; rods for rod mills; toolmakers' die blocks blanks
Bearing houses incorporating bearings, pulley blocks
Certain transmissions, gears, bearings, etc.
Gaskets
Machinery parts, various, not containing electric features and not otherwise provided for, including:
- Oil seal rings and lubrication nipples.

(Tariff items: 73.40.4, 84.11.9, 84.16, 84.17 other than 84.17.6 and 84.17.911 and other than instantaneous or storage water heaters of 84.17.99, 84.18 other than 84.18.1 and 84.18.94 but including goods of 84.18.941 for use with steam or water turbines and goods of 84.18.949, 84.19 other than 84.19.1, 84.21.1, 84.21.3, 84.21.4, 84.21.9, 84.22.7, 84.23.51, 84.41 other than sewing machine heads imported separately, 84.42, 84.52.3, 84.54.4, 84.54.99, 84.55.29, 84.55.44, 84.55.49, 84.57, 84.58, 84.59 other than 84.59.41 and 84.59.91, 84.60, 84.62, 84.63.2, 84.63.4, 84.63.5, 84.64, 84.65, 96.02.161)

(Reference no. CRE 1762/71)

Details of the tariff items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable may be obtained from EDB Ext. 401, 468 or 469.

This matter has been reported by the British High Commission in Canberra, which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance has to be made to the Australian authorities not later than June 23, 1971. Before this date therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Export Division, quoting the appropriate CRE Reference no.

CRE Ext. 2318, 2319

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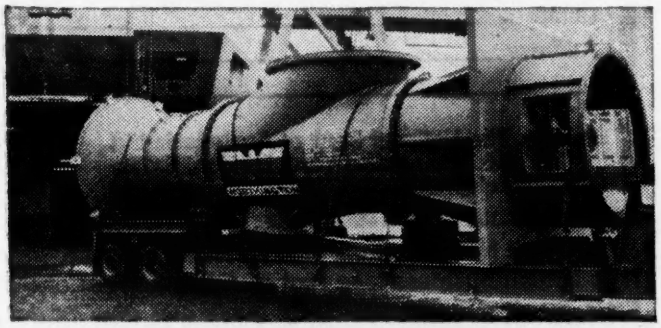
Incorporated in the Commonwealth of Australia

New Zealand/Australia Free Trade Agreement

ELIMINATION OF MARGINS: In an exchange of letters associated with the New Zealand/Australia Free Trade Agreement the New Zealand Government expressed the intention of eliminating the margins by which the rates of duty applicable to certain goods imported from Australia exceed those applicable to goods imported under the same tariff item from other countries. The New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade has requested the Tariff and Development Board to make recommendations from time to time on the progressive implementation of this policy and in this regard the Board now intends to consider the goods listed in the schedule below.

If no representations are received to the contrary the Board proposes to recommend that, in respect of these goods, the rates of duty applicable to imports from Australia be reduced to the level of the present British Preferential Tariff rates. Any person or firm desiring to make representations regarding an item or items should send his representations (12 copies) to Mr. O. A. Black, secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Friday, August 20, 1971. Such representations should be in the form in which it would be intended to submit them as evidence under oath at a public inquiry and in this connection the 'Notes for Guidance of Witnesses' prepared by the Board may be found of assistance. Copies of these notes may be obtained from the Board's office or may be seen at the Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Ext. 401, 468, 469. If public inquiries are found to be necessary in respect of any item or items notice to this effect will be given.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry. Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zeaalnd or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc, PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand, telegraphic address 'Transtrade', telephone Wellington 43-706 (the BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member – details may be obtained from the BTANZ) and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting Ref. CRE 26547.



Twelve big circulating pumps for an American power station are being shipped from Liverpool to New York in Atlantic Container Line ro-ro/container liners. The fourth of these pumps was driven aboard the 16,000 *tons 'Atlantic Span' at the Gladstone Container Terminal early in June. The motor driven pumps, each weighting* 55 *tons are being built by Weir Pumps Ltd., Cathcart, Glasgow, to the specification of Worthington Pump International.*

Schedule

Number	Description	Present rates of duty BP	AUL	MFN	GEN
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material:				
	Other footwear:				
64.01.08	Exceeding children's size 8½ but not exceeding size 1½	27½% Can.32½%	32½%	50%	70%
64.01.09	or * per pair	20 c Can. 25 c	25 c	35 c	50 c
64.01.11	Other sizes	27½% Can.32½%	37½%	52½%	70%
64.01.19	or * per pair	30 c Can. 36 c	40 c	60 c	72 c
64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather footwear (other than footwear falling withinheading No. 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material:				
	Exceeding children's size 8½ but not exceeding size 1½:				
64.02.05	Having leather or composition leather uppers	27½% Can.32½%	32½%	50%	70%
64.02.06	or * per pair	20 c Can. 25 c	25 c	35 c	50 c
64.02.07	Having canvas uppers and rubber soles	27½% Can.32½%	32½%	50%	70%
64.02.08	or * per pair	20 c Can. 25 c	25 c	35 c	50 c
64.02.09	Other	27½% Can.32½%	32½%	50%	70%
64.02.11	or * per pair	20 c Can. 25 c	25 c	35 c	50 c
	Other sizes:				
64.02.12	Having canvas uppers and rubber soles	27½% Can.32½%	37½%	52½%	70%
64.02.13	or * per pair	30 c Can. 36 c	40 c	60 c	72 c
	Other kinds:				
	Men's and boys':				
64.02.14	Having leather or composition leather uppers	27½% Can.32½%	37½%	52½%	70%
64.02.15	or * per pair	30 c Can. 36 c	40 c	60 c	72 c
64.02.16	Other	27½% Can.32½%	37½%	52½%	70%
64.02.17	or * per pair	30 c Can. 36 c	40 c	60 c	72 c
	Women's and girls':				
64.02.18	Having leather or composition leather uppers	27½% Can.32½%	37½%	52½%	70%
64.02.19	or * per pair	30 c Can. 36 c	40 c	60 c	72 c
64.02.21	Other	27½% Can.32½%	37½%	52½%	70%
64.02.29	or * per pair	30 c Can. 36 c	40 c	60 c	72 c
64.03	Footwear with outer soles of wood or cork:				
64.03.03	Exceeding children's size 8½ but not exceeding size 1½	27½% Can.32½%	32½%	50%	70%
64.03.04	or * per pair	20 c Can. 25 c	25 c	35 c	50 c
64.03.05	Other sizes	27½% Can.32½%	37½%	52½%	70%
64.03.09	or * per pair	30 c Can. 36 c	40 c	60 c	72 c
64.04	Footwear with outer soles of other materials:				
64.04.03	Exceeding children's size 8½ but not exceeding size 1½	27½% Can.32½%	32½%	50%	70%
64.04.04	or * per pair	20 c Can. 25 c	25 c	35 c	50 c
64.04.05	Other sizes	27½% Can. 32½%	37½%	52½%	70%
64.04.09	or * per pair	30 c Can. 36 c	40 c	60 c	72 c
64.05.00	Parts of footwear (including uppers, in-soles and screw-on heels) of any material except metal	27½% Can.32½%	37½%	55%	65%

* Where alternative rates are shown the rate chargeable is that which returns the higher duty.

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Chile

PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT AND IMPORT REQUIREMENTS: A memorandum recently received from Chile outlines the country's main products for export and her import requirements. A copy in Spanish and a translation is available upon request from Commercial Relations and Exports Division.

CRE Ext. 2289

Colombia

PRIOR DEPOSIT RATES LOWERED: The Colombian Monetary Board, by Resolution No. 40 of May 13, 1971, has reduced the rate of prior deposit on a large number of items in the Colombian tariff. The goods affected fall within the following Brussels Nomenclature numbers:

04.05, 06.01, 15.08, 25.01, 26.01, 28.17, 28.24, 28.25, 28.30, 28.37, 28.38, 28.39, 28.40, 28.45, 28.47, 29.04, 29.11, 29.14, 29.15, 29.16, 29.25, 29.44, 32.01, 32.05, 32.09, 32.10, 34.04, 38.19, 39.01, 39.02, 39.03, 39.07, 47.02, 51.01, 52.01, 56.01, 56.02, 56.04, 59.17, 70.03, 70.20, 71.02, 73.05, 73.08, 73.12, 73.13, 73.14, 73.15, 74.07, 74.11, 76.01, 76.03, 76.04, 76.12, 76.13, 76.16, 77.01, 81.04, 84.06, 84.19, 84.36, 84.37, 84.38, 84.40, 84.63, 85.19, 85.21, 85.26, 85.28, 87.04, 87.06, 90.11, 96.02, 98.07.

By specifying their product, British exporters can obtain further information on request.

EDB Ext. 474, 476, 7312

Ecuador

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF AVAILABLE: The new Ecuadorean customs tariff based on the Brussels Nomenclature has now been received (see page 496 of *Trade and Industry* of June 2, 1971). British exporters, by specifying their products, can receive a translation of the Tariff extract they require from Tariff Section of Export Data Branch.

EDB Ext. 474, 476, 7312

Jamaica

INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVES LAW, 1956: The Jamaican Minister of Trade and Industry is considering whether the following products should be declared approved products' for the purposes of the Industrial Incentives Law, 1956: Tropical aquarium fishes and oysters. 'Approved manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building materials, plant, machinery etc., and other concessions. Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Industrial Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

CRE Ext. 2627

Mexico

IMPORT DUTY AND TARIFF AMENDMENTS: A number of amendments have been made to the Mexican rates of import duty and also to the Tariff.

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty	
		Specific +	*Ad val.*
28.37 B 003	Ammonium thiosulphate	Free	25%
29.03 E 009	When previously shown to the Directorate-General of Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that it will be used in the production of pigments and colourings; except where specified in other headings	Free	16%
29.07 B 015	When previously shown to the Directorate-General of Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that it will be used in the manufacture of pigments and colourings; except where specified in other headings	Free	16%
29.08 I J 003	3, 4, 4-Tricloro-2-hydroxyphenyl ether	Free	21%
29.14 C 164	7-Dihidrocholesterile benzoate	Free	21%
29.14 E 012	When previously shown to the Directorate-General of Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that it will be used in the manufacture of pigments and colourings; except where specified in other headings	Free	16%
29.22 B 073	When previously shown to the Directorate-General of Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that it will be used in the manufacture of pigments and colourings; except where specified in other headings	Free	16%
29.22 C 049	When previously shown to the Directorate-General of Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that it will be used in the manufacture of pigments and colourings; except where specified in other headings	Free	16%
29.23 A 058	Alpha (iso Propylaminomethyl) cathecol alcohol sulphate; O-N-(3-Dodecyloxi-2-hydroxypropyl) ethanolamine	Free	17%
29.23 A 072	When previously shown to the Directorate-General of Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that it will be used in the manufacture of pigments and colourings; except where specified in other headings	Free	16%
29.23 B 047	When previously shown to the Directorate-General of the Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that it will be used in the manufacture of pigments and colourings; except where specified in other headings	Free	16%
29.23 D 073	When shown to the Directorate-General of Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that it will be used in the manufacture of pigments and [colourings; except where specified in other headings	Free	16%
29.23 E 007	When previously shown to the Directorate-General of Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that it will be used in the manufacture of pigments and colourings; except where specified in other headings	Free	16%
29.24 A 051	When shown to the Directorate-General of Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that it will be used in the manufacture of pigments and colourings; except where specified in other headings	Free	16%
29.25 A 042	Steramide; tertsodic salt of N-(1, 2 dicarb oxyethyl) N-Octadecyl sulfosuccinic acid; or disodic salt of sulfosuccinic N-Octadecyl	Free	20%
29.25 B 109	When shown to the Directorate-General of Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that it will be used in the manufacture of pigments and colourings; except where specified in other headings	Free	16%
29.26 B 003	Phenetyiguanida, base or hydrochlorate	Free	16%
29.29 A 011	When previously shown to the Directorate-General of Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that it will be used in the manufacture of pigments and colurings; except where specified in other headings	Free	16%
29.35 A 104	When previously shown to the Directorate-General of Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that it will be used in the manufacture of pigments and colourings; except where specified in other headings	Free	16%
29.35 C 060	Prometuszine; 6-Decyloxi-7-etoxy-4-hydroxy-quinoline-3-carboxylate ethyl	Free	16%
29.35 C 219	When previously shown to the Directorate-General of Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that it will be used in the manufacture of pigments and colourings	Free	16%
29.35 C 220	Molydone hydrochlorate	Free	16%
29.36 A 078	When previously shown to the Directorate-General of Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that it will be used in the production of pigments and colourings; except where specified in other parts of the tariff	Free	16%
29.36 A 079	Sulphadmethyloxazol	Free	16%
29.42 A 126	Hydrochlorate diethylamino theophylline or Nicotinate 7-(3-(methyl-2-hydroxyethylamino) -2-hydroxypropyl)-theophylline	Free	16%
29.42 A 155	Sulphate isopilosin	Free	16%
30.02 A 012	Deleted		
30.02 A 013	Vaccine against any of the many forms of canine illness	Free	11%
30.03 A 162	Complex of citric iron-acid; even when containing sorbitol	Free	36%
30.03 A 163	Complex of aluminium hydroxide, sodium and sorbitol	Free	16%
32.05 O 001	Natural blue 1 (75780) or 1 (79790)	Free	12%
32.05 O 002	Vat blue 1 (73000); reduced vat blue 1 (73000); or solublized vat blue	Free	12%
32.05 O 003	Deleted		
32.05 O 004	Deleted		
38.11 A 033	Preparations with a basis of pyrethum; or of 4-(methylsulfamil)-2, 6-dinitro-N; N-dipropyl-analine; or of methyl carbamate-1-(butylcarbamoyl)-2-benzimidazol; except that comprised in 38.11 A 031	Free	5%
38.11 A 049	Deleted		
38.11 A 062	Deleted		
38.11 A 151	Deleted		
38.11 A 163	Deleted		
38.11 A 164	Preparations based on 2-chloro 2', 6 diethyl-N-(methoxymethol) acetanilide or 2-chloro-2', 6-dieth yl-N-(butoxymethyl) acetanilide	Free	5%
38.11 A 168	Deleted		
38.11 A 169	Preparations with a basis of 2.3. 6-trichloro phenylacetate of soda; or of S-methyl-N-(methyl-carbamoyl) oxythio acetimidate; or of benzyl-amine benzine sulfonate of blasticidin-S	Free	5%
38.19 A 151	Poly-(Methochlorid of 1, 4-dimethyl, 4-diaza -7-oxanoamethylene) in aqeous solution	Free	28%
39.02 B 040	Copolymers of alkenilic olefins	Free	25%
39.03 C 010	Rods of cellulose acetate	Free	23%
39.03 D 001	Of cellulose acetate, with a weight per square decimetre not exceeding 25 grammes and a width exceeding 5 cm.	Free	23%
39.03 D 002	Of cellulose acetate, with a weight per square decimetre exceeding 25 grammes and a width exceeding 5 cm.	Free	23%
48.01 A 041	Blank paper or paper pulp, weighing more than 100 grammes per square metre but not above 225 grammes; with a resistance above 500 but not exceeding 1,000 and a width above 0·225 mm. but not exceeding 0·66 mm. in rolls	Free	30%
48.01 A 042	Kraft dielectric, of a natural or paper pulp colour, weighing more than 40 gramme) per square metre but not exceeding 190 grammes, with a resistance above 750 but not exceeding 1,500 and a width above 0·06 mm without exceeding 0·30 mm, in rolls	Free	30%
76.16 A 015	Sectional warping reels	Free	26%
82.04 A 072	Apparatus for binding or strapping	Free	26%
84.19 B 014	Apparatus for binding or strapping	Free	26%
90.10 B 003	Xerographs or electrostatics	Free	21%

EDB Ext. 474, 476, 7312

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

30p per line, minimum £1.50 payable in advance. Box No. 50p.

Orders for advertisements should be addressed to **HM Stationery Office, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.**

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed to **Box No.—Trade and Industry, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.**

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United States

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MARKING: The United States Bureau of Customs have issued a ruling stating that 'Made in Britain' and Britain will clearly indicate the origin of goods imported from the United Kingdom and are acceptable country of origin marking.

EDB Ext. 455/6/7

MISLEADING LABELLING OF FOOD PRODUCTS: Proposals were published by the United States Commissioner for Food and and Drugs (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 5, 1970) concerning the control of misleading labelling of food products. After consideration of comments received, the proposals with further amendments, have been adopted with effect from June 26, 1971 (Ref. FR. 25.5.71).

EDB Ext. 455/6/7

FAIR PACKAGING AND LABELLING ACT: The United States Federal Trade Commission proposed amendments to Section 500.11 and 500.12 (see notice in *Board of Trade Journal* of June 15, 1970) concerning measurement of linear dimension. These amendments become effective on June 28, 1971, but any person who may be adversely affected may submit comments to the Commission not later than the above date.

EDB Ext. 455, 456, 457

PERUVIAN TIMES (ANDEAN AIRMAIL AND PERUVIAN TIMES)

Cir. 7,000; Lima; English; weekly, Fri.; pg sz 35 × 25 cms. (12 in. × 8½ in.); rates: pg U.S. $200; ½ pg U.S. $113; ¼ pg U.S. $67: series 26 10%; colours + 20%.

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LABELLING OF FOOD: The United States Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Education and Welfare) propose amendments to the regulations which define and give standards of identity for food. These would require all food manufacturers and distributors to list in order of predominance, all the ingredients contained in their products. Interested persons may submit their comments to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Room 6-62, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20852. (Ref. FR 14.5.71).

CRE Ext. 2397

POSSIBLE DOCK STRIKES: As reported in *Trade and Industry* of May 12, the contract between the longshoreman's union and the employers at the West Coast ports of the United States expires on June 30, 1971. There is no news of any settlement being reached and the possibility of a strike at the West Coast ports in July still cannot be ruled out. One possibility is that the union leaders might postpone any industrial action until later in the year in order to concert their efforts with those of the longshoreman's union at the East Coast and Gulf ports.

The contract between the longshoreman's union and the employers at the East Coast and Gulf ports expires on September 30, 1971. A strike in October is of course a possibility although at this early stage it is difficult to make any meaningful predictions. In both cases, should a strike begin, the question arises whether the President will invoke a return to work for an 80-day 'cooling off period' (provided for under United States labour laws). There is a great deal of speculation at the moment about this but it seems to be more popularly thought that the United States authorities will not intervene.

Further notices will be published in *Trade and Industry* giving up-to-date accounts of the situation. Meanwhile exporters are urged to consider making contingency plans against the possibility of disruption of traffic at United States ports.

CRE Ext. 2647

Canada

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS (HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES) REGULATIONS: A notice in *Trade and Industry* of March 31 referred to proposed amendments to the Canadian Hazardous Products (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (1) to clarify the intent of the original regulations and (2) to extend the effective date at point of retail sale for the relabelling of certain less hazardous products. The Regulations have accordingly been amended by Order in Council PC 1971-790 of April 27. British exporters may, on application, obtain copies of the amendments.

EDB Ext. 455/6/7

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BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

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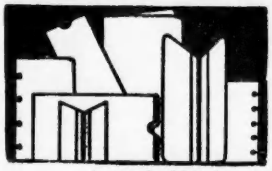

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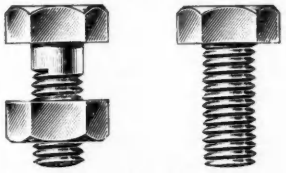

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